Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. | CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1861. | NUMBER 104

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: [illegible]

☞ Remittances to clubs may be made at any time at the above rate.
☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1861.

☞ For "Amusements," "Wants" and "Sale" Advertisements see Fourth Page.

☞ Gen. Henry Wager Halleck, just arrived from California, was in consultation with President Lincoln and Gen. McClellan yesterday.

☞ Massachusetts has re-elected Governor Andrew by a large majority in a small vote. Samuel Hooper, a prominent Boston merchant and leading Republican, is elected to Burlingame's seat in Congress, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Appleton.

☞ It does not yet appear that the counter movement of Gen. Benham on Floyd, at Gauley Bridge, has been as successful as the bulletined dispatch, which we published yesterday morning, represented. It is only certain that Gen. Benham had crossed the river, at last accounts, and was in a fair way to scatter Floyd's army. We sincerely hope he may capture the chief of the gang.

THE REASONS WHY.

The readers of the TRIBUNE, who are in this crisis anxious to sustain the Government of their choice, and who are willing to listen to plain facts, will find in this morning's paper a glance at a few of the reasons that have influenced the Administration in the removal of Gen. Fremont. After giving them their attention, they will agree with us that the action of the President has already been too long delayed. If any should still doubt, the forthcoming report of the Congressional Investigating Committee will open their eyes, and force conviction upon the most stubborn of unbelievers; but we know that the evidence which we present in relation to the management of the Department, is but a minute part of that yet to come.

THE ELECTION YESTERDAY.

The election passed off yesterday with unusual quietness. A very light vote was polled—not half the citizens went near the polls. General apathy prevailed throughout the city. There being no party issues before the people, nor party tickets to support, little interest was felt—none in fact beyond the personal preferences for candidates. The merits of the two tickets being so nearly equal, the people did not care to choose between them. On all the different tickets and combinations the names of Democrats and Republicans were intermingled, and men of opposite politics supported the same candidates. As every body who went to the polls voted a scratched ticket, it is impossible to guess who are elected and who defeated among the numerous candidates. In our local columns will be found all that was known at the hour of going to press this morning. The counting of the ballots was a very tedious process, in consequence of the multiplicity of split tickets. Each name on every ballot had to be read off separately, as hardly two ballots could be found bearing exactly the same names. The voters indulged in the largest liberty in making choice of candidates.

We saw no disturbances, drunkenness or excitement. The election was conducted decently and in order. The policemen had nothing to do.

GEN. HUNTER.

We take it for granted that Gen. HALLECK, who has just arrived in New York from California, will assume command of the Department of the West, though it is possible that he may be ordered to the Potomac. Gen. Hunter is a skilled and gallant soldier, whose fighting qualities admit of no dispute; but he may lack the administrative qualities that are necessary in an independent or departmental command. We know nothing of the intentions of the Government, and but little more of the executive ability of Gen. Hunter; hence our opinion of what is to be, is only conjectural.

SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

The coast expedition was last heard from on Saturday night off the South Carolina coast, and evidently steering for Bull Bay, which is equi-distant from Charleston and Georgetown and about twenty-five miles from either. If any place on the South Carolina coast offers advantages for a safe landing this bay is undoubtedly the one, as it gives the greatest depth of water, and is wholly unprotected by rebel batteries. There is no town on the bay, nor any considerable settlement nearer than Charleston, and if our troops make a landing, there is no reason why they may not march against the rebel city and celebrate the first anniversary of scenes which were initiatory of "Southern Independence." It is by no means certain, however, that the fleet turned in to Bull Bay, but it was the conjecture of the captain of the Monticello, who has arrived with his vessel at Fortress Monroe, that they would do so on Sunday morning.

In this connection it may be well to know that at low tide there is an anchorage of 25 feet in Bull Bay, and 13 feet over the bar, while Charleston has an anchorage of but 16 feet, and 11 over the bar. Port Royal and Tybee entrance also have a greater depth of water than Charleston, while Edisto Island has something less.

BOGUS MISSOURI NEWS.

We caution our readers against yielding too ready belief to the dispatch from Springfield, Missouri, which appears in our columns this morning. The main facts are unquestionably true; but the garnish which describes the intense excitement which followed the announcement of Gen Fremont's removal from the command, the refusal of the troops to serve under any other leader, and the imminence of a battle with the enemy, are to be taken with many grains of caution. The reports from Missouri have, for a long time, been notoriously unreliable; and those in question share the character of many that preceded them. Indeed, no others would be permitted. The censorship exercised by the military commanders in the General's interest is too rigid, always to permit the transmission of the truth. That Gen. Fremont had friends in the army is no doubt true; but that they have any desire to put him above the Government that he has served, is a statement that may well challenge belief, unless we limit his friends to the few Californians by whom he has been surrounded. They are ready for anything.

GOV. YATES AND GEN. McCLERNAND.

We published a letter yesterday from Brigadier General J. A. McClernand, stating the reasons why he has not filed with the Governor a resignation of his seat in Congress, and giving his views of the propriety of holding an election to fill his vacancy. Gen. McClernand believes that a military commission from the President and a seat in Congress cannot be held by the same person at the same time—in which we agree with him. He also thinks that having accepted the military commission, his right to the seat in Congress terminated at once, and that therefore he *cannot* resign the seat; in other words, that he cannot give up that which he does not hold. It is not worth while to dispute that point at any rate. The question is, what evidence has Gov. Yates that there is any vacancy existing in the Sixth Congressional District? Is it competent for him to order an election upon testimony picked up in the street? Doubtless nine men out of ten whom he would meet at a dinner table, would assure him that Mr. McClernand had received an appointment as Brigadier General. But this is not the kind of testimony that goes on the record to govern his official acts. Perhaps Gen. McClernand is right in his view of the case, but that does not make Gov. Yates wrong. We might ask why did not Gen. McClernand send in the resignation of his seat a few minutes before he accepted the military commission? We are not disposed to accuse any one of dereliction of duty, but if it is sought to lay blame on Gov. Yates, in the premises, we say that it will not stick.

RESULT IN THE COUNTY.

The election in this city and county yesterday, for local officers and delegates to the Constitutional Convention, passed off quietly and with a small vote. The returns are thus far scattering and incomplete, but enough is known to make sure that the Bryan Hall county ticket has been beaten throughout, indeed badly beaten on some of its candidates. This result is conceded by the friends of Bryan Hall.

Returns of the Delegate vote are not decisive of anything, but it is more than probable that John Wentworth is chosen. Though himself on the Bryan Hall ticket he early joined in the popular cry against it, and harangued at all the polls during the day.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of flour, grain, live stock, &c., during the past week were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	46,902	50,212
Wheat, bu	653,440	364,035
Corn, bu	599,180	566,020
Oats, bu	20,350	6,898
Rye, bu	18,630	1,300
Barley, bu	13,096	1,001
Seeds, lbs	128,087	124,712
Pork, bbls	...3	808
Cut Meats, lbs	....	154,695
Lard, lbs	41,385	62,551
Tallow, lbs	30,344	169,243
Live Hogs, no	16,778	27,344
Dressed Hogs, no	67	....
Beef Cattle, no	4,311	842

The following table shows the receipts of leading articles since the 1st of January to date for three years:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, brls	1,258,690	511,808	584,432
Wheat, bus	16,043,006	12,575,326	7,284,551
Corn, bus	24,874,008	15,084,655	4,446,275
Oats, bus	1,245,058	1,490,034	1,218,842
Rye, bus	382,841	271,517	209,070
Barley, bus	471,160	488,498	511,543
Seed, lbs	6,298,172	5,280,911	4,360,822
Pork, brls	32,290	12,878	21,688
Cut meats, lbs	8,583,061	6,806,218	5,144,907
Lard, lbs	6,342,432	3,980,309	3,021,948
Tallow, lbs	555,466	279,117	343,571
Live Hogs, no	235,689	146,667	88,566
Dressed Hogs, no	144,211	50,292	21,446
Beef Cattle, no	125,717	121,201	71,338

The following table shows the estimated amount of flour and grain in store in this city on the 4th inst., compared with the estimates of the three previous weeks:

	Nov. 4.	Oct. 28.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 14.
Flour, bu	10,506	13,452	12,570	8,799
Wheat, bu	1,252,337	1,193,908	1,128,529	955,849
Corn, bu	1,395,534	1,383,504	1,558,406	1,652,337
Oats, bu	....	125,000	239,175	227,880

Northeast Missouri.

Col. Moore's regiment, of Northeast Missouri troops, which has done more than any other regiment in that part of the State, has been recruited to the maximum standard, and is now once more in the field. It was expected to go first to Canton, where there is still a gang of uneasy rebels. The Keokuk *Gate City* says the regiment was to move on Saturday. It gives the following additional intelligence:

On Wednesday morning last, Ed. Rockefeller, the City Marshal, Samuel McEveny, the keeper of the city prison, and Edwin McEveny, started down toward Canton, to hunt. They were certainly to be back by Friday morning, but at the time of writing this, had not yet returned. Men from Missouri, Friday morning, reported here that the secesh had captured three "Keokuk boys," whose description, as they gave it, would fit the above men. No other word has yet been heard from them, and their families are in much distress.

Rebel Funds in England.

The London correspondent of the New York *Times* estimates that the Confederate loan is at least $15,000,000 in England, in bank and cotton balances and private funds, which they are spending around quite liberally to operate on public opinion. Their purchases of arms and munitions are enormous, and in Birmingham alone amount to $100,000 a month. The steamers Bermuda and Finegal were each fitted out at an expense of not less than $300,000, and the former has run the blockade, while the latter is at sea. Other vessels are being fitted out, and the activity and audacity of the rebels, and the encouragement they receive among Englishmen, troubles the loyal Americans excessively.

Clinton and Barrington.

A correspondent informs us that a company of ninety men having been formed at Clinton and Barrington, in this State, for the Fremont regiment at Geneva, there was a dinner at Clinton, on the occasion of their departure to camp last Friday. People attended from all the country around, and speeches were made by several persons, among them E. C. Bradley, esq., of this city. The company is commanded by Capt. Gilbert Gomerly, late student in the law school.

☞ Capt. Hugh Lagrange, of the 4th Wisconsin regiment, has been promoted to a saddle in the 1st Wisconsin cavalry, Col. Daniels. Capt. Lagrange will be the first Major in the new regiment. Capt. Lagrange graduated under Lane in the Kansas war of 1855-6, and took a very flattering diploma.

Prof. H. Pomeroy, of Lawrence University, Appleton, has been appointed second Major of the same regiment. These are both excellent appointments.

KANAWHA.—The County of Kanawha, (Charleston, etc.,) gave 1,039 votes for the proposed new State, and only one against. The presence of the military at Charleston, and the suppression of the *Valley Star*, a rank secession sheet, had a wonderful effect. The whole vote polled is about 600 short.

Stealing Recruits from Princeton.

Nothing has yet been definitely determined on, in reference to the recruits for the Princeton regiment, which were stopped at Alton on their way to join a Missouri regiment. The Governor, we understand, is perfectly willing to let them complete their organization, with such officers as they may prefer, in this State, asking nothing but that they shall be numbered as an Illinois regiment. The men, we understand, are ready to do this. Indeed they are most of them anxious to retain their identity as Illinois troops, and that was the assurance held out to them, when they started for St. Louis.

If this is agreed to, there will be no further trouble about the matter, and the rest of the regiment, now at Princeton, will be brought down to Camp Butler. Unless it is, we presume the men will be incorporated in such other Illinois regiments as they may prefer.—*Springfield Journal, 4th inst.*

ARMY TELEGRAPHERS.—The Toronto *Globe* says that four of the best operators on the Grand Trunk line have accepted situations as United States army telegraphers. One who left the company's service a short time ago has been promoted to the important position of private telegraph operator to Gen. McClellan. He accompanies the General on all his movements, carrying with him a portable machine and a coil of wire, so that he can at any moment, when near the main wire of any line, communicate intelligence to the War or any other Department at Washington.

THE QUESTION OF RANK.—The War Department has decided that Gen. Grant ranks Gen. Prentiss. It it will be remembered that the latter tendered his resignation at the time of Gen. Grant's assuming command at Ironton. Of course all the other Brigadiers whose appointment dates with Gen. Grant's, also rank Gen. Prentiss.—*Springfield Journal.*

COL. QUINN'S REGIMENT.—There is now in Camp Blair, attached to this regiment, parts of five companies. We understand that the enlistment is going on rapidly. The prospect is that there will soon be a thousand men in camp, and that Col. Quinn will be ready to report for active service in two weeks.—*Peru Inquirer, 30th.*

AFFAIRS IN ST. LOUIS.

Sensation caused by the Report of Adjutant Gen. Thomas—The Disclaimer of a Californian Alleged to be Interested in Gun Contracts made in Europe—A Pontoon Bridge Proposed at St. Louis—Affairs in the Southwest—Will there be an Enemy in Fremont's Rear?—A Claim of Merit Spoiled by the Record—The Grand Jury vs. Contractors—Startling Developments Expected—Major Clary and Major Allen—The Iron-plated Gun-boats—An Impropriety Noticed—Newspaper Quarrel, etc., etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5, 1861.

Unquestionably the report of Adjutant General Thomas on the Fremont question creates a sensation in this community. It was received with great joy by those who have been pressing Fremont's removal, and with indignation by those who defended Fremont's acts. There is one thing to be said about the propriety of its publication, which will strike everybody. The report is a development of the strength of Fremont's forces in this Department, and contains a great deal of matter which is contraband to the public press. It is therefore worse policy to permit its publication in an official form than it would be if merely the unauthorized statement of a newspaper. Gen. Thomas shows himself a keen observer of affairs. The report is read with great interest, and the accompanying exhibits showing the connection between members of the staff and contracts for supplies cannot fail to excite indignation. The question is before the country now in all its phases, and will probably soon be settled.

Mr. A. A. Selover, one of the California gang, publishes a card in to-day's *Republican* denying the charge in Gen. Thomas's report, on the authority of Col. Swords, lately returned from California, that he (Selover) had written to California that he would make $30,000 by the purchase of guns in Europe. This is probably true. Mr. Selover was in Europe at the time of Gen. Fremont's visit there, and was reported to be his confidential friend, if not partner. It has lately been denied with great warmth that Mr. Selover has had anything to do with army contracts in Gen. Fremont's department—and it is even stated that Gen. Fremont himself has been much offended by Selover's presence here. The Fremont side of the story is that a few years ago Fremont sold a sixth of his famous Mariposa claim in California to C. K. Garrison, and that Mr. Selover purchased a portion of the Garrison interest, which portion General Fremont had since endeavored to purchase from Selover at double the price paid Garrison. Now, this may be as true as the statement that Selover has made nothing out of guns bought in Europe, but it will be difficult to convince an impartial mind that Mr. Selover would ever have thought of coming to St. Louis if Gen. Fremont had been ordered to any other Department. He bears the reputation of being like I. C. Woods and J. C. Palmer his California friends, an exceedingly sharp man, and no matter how much Fremont's friends or Mr. Selover himself may try to ward off the presumption, public opinion will settle very positively in the belief that Mr. Selover has made money through his intimacy with Gen. Fremont.

The allusion in General Thomas's report to the pontoon bridge at Paducah, brings to mind the fact that a similar bridge was seriously talked of at one time across the Mississippi river at this point. The proposition was based on the enormous charges of the Wiggins Ferry Company for ferrying over supplies for the army. The charges were however no more than are paid by all classes of citizens, although considered very high even for a monopoly—which the ferrying business between East St. Louis and this city is. It was believed, or professed to be believed, that a pontoon bridge could be thrown across the river at a small cost, and that it would be an economical job. The fact was patent that a steamboat would have to be kept under steam all the time to tow the flat-boats into position again upon the least derangement, and this consideration prevented the carrying out of the project.

The war may now be said to have passed beyond the populated portion of the State. Price may make a stand at Neosho or at Pineville, (in McDonald county,) so as to occupy our forces while he fortifies Camp Walker, or prepares to retreat farther into Arkansas. The statement attributed to Frank Blair in Washington, that Price's army is deserting in small squads, intending to reunite in Fremont's rear, suggests a probable state of things. Indeed our own scouts arriving at Georgetown, Tipton, Sedalia, and Jefferson City, confirm the reported desertions, and every arrival from the Southwest brings intelligence that Price's men are dissatisfied with the prospect of leaving the soil of Missouri. Already we hear of a force of eighteen hundred rebels gathering at Rochefort, on the Missouri river, not far from Booneville, who meditate an attack on the large amount of military stores at Tipton and Sedalia, which are guarded by less than one regiment. The alarm felt in military circles for the safety of these stores is proven by the announcements in the morning journals that the forces at Tipton are to be increased to eighteen hundred men. Still, Fremont's operations in the Southwest, if vigorous, ought to put a stop to any violence on the part of the returned men of Price's army, for if the leader can be thrashed, the rabble fellows will at once succumb.

Too much capital has been made already out of the story that a large number of Fremont's officers are serving without pay. It is said that Major Zagonig, of the Body Guard, has never received a cent of pay. Now, this would be no special merit, if true—as thousands of gallant volunteers on the Potomac and in Western Virginia and in Missouri can testify. But in the list of payments made by Paymaster F. B. Febiger, from September 23d to October 19th, and embraced in the documents accompanying Adjutant General Thomas's report, the names of Major Zagonig and the principal members and officers of the Body Guard appears, and if paid in the time specified, it is probable they received pay in full to the date of payment. The name of the redoubtable I. C. Woods will also be found in the same list. It would not be worth while to mention this matter except for the fact that since the gallant dash of Zagonig's men into Springfield, a persistent effort has been made to elevate them above other men in the service by the claim that all this they have done without receiving any pay. Brave fellows they are, but by no means more patriotic than thousands of others.

There was a genuine sensation in this city on Friday morning, caused by the circulation of a report early in the day, that the Grand Jury had indicted three contractors for defrauding the Government in delivering army supplies. It was added that none of the Californians reported as rascally were among the indicted. There was a great deal of delight expressed at the prospect of bringing to justice any of the swindling contractors. The name of a certain hardware firm was freely mentioned in connection with the rumor. Unfortunately the whole story turned out untrue. It is generally understood that bills of indictment were prepared by the Assistant District Attorney and presented to the Grand Jury for their action, but the latter body laid them on the table by a small majority, so for the present the suspected parties are free from danger. The greatest curiosity, as well as anxiety, is felt for the report of the testimony taken before the Congressional Committee, which closed its labors last Monday night. The wildest rumors are in circulation about the developments before the Committee. It is freely stated in hotels and on the streets, by responsible parties, that the conduct of Gen. McKinstry, while at the head of the Quartermaster's department, was shown by sworn evidence to have been monstrous. The hardware firm of Child, Pratt & Fox, and particularly the doings of Mr. Fox, comes in for a large share of denunciation. The report will speak for itself.

Major Clary, who came here to supersede Major Allen in the Quartermaster's department, is a junior officer, and was ordered to assume the duties of the office only until Major Allen's health improved. The latter has recovered so rapidly that he is fully able to attend to the duties of the office in person. Major Clary therefore proceeds to Western Virginia. A statement was made several days ago that Major Allen was so much disgusted at the manner in which it was alleged the Administration has treated Gen. Fremont that he resolved to resign rather than stay here. His action since the arrival of Major Clary does not indicate a very large disgust in his mind, and the attempt to make Fremont capital out of that affair has signally failed.

The iron-plated gun-boats ought to have been completed by the 1st inst. The builders have been bepraised extentively by the papers for their activity, but it will be ten days or two weeks before the boats are ready for service. The machinery has been inspected by a board of practical engineers and pronounced perfect. One curious feature in connection with this inspection is worthy of mention. One of the inspectors was Samuel Gaty, esq., of the firm of Gaty, McCune & Co. Mr. Gaty was arrested some time since as a secessionist, for making a machine for rifling cannon for the Southern Confederacy. He has been regarded as a secessionist for many months. Strange that he should be selected to judge of the quality of engines for United States gun-boats. He is a thorough mechanic. But how would it sound to have an officer of the rebel army testing a rifled cannon for service against the confederate States? Really, Mr. Gaty had no business on such a commission when plenty of Union mechanics might have been found.

An interesting triangular quarrel is in progress between the daily newspapers of St. Louis. The *Democrat* and *Republican* sustain Fremont, and give the Administration an occasional dig in the ribs for questioning Fremont's efficiency without inquiring into the acts of other Generals. The *Evening News*, since the arrest of its editor and proprietor, has been quite docile on the subject of Fremont, but pitches into the first two papers for assailing the President—the inference being that as the *News* was suppressed for criticising Fremont's course, that the *Democrat* and *Republican* should be suppressed for criticising the acts of the Administration—the latter being superior to Fremont. So far as the *Republican* is concerned, its opinions have little weight in this community. Its Unionism is very thin-skinned, and nobody excepting those who used to hurrah for armed neutrality, cares a tin sixpence for what it says or does. The *News* and *Democrat* have touched each other upon raw places within a few days.

The First Iowa Cavalry, Col. Fitz Henry Warren, bear the reputation of having the finest horses, excepting the Fremont Body Guard, yet seen in St. Louis. To day a couple of companies of another regiment trotted through Fourth street upon the leanest specimens of horseflesh that ever disgraced military inspectors. One could not help contrasting the difference between these animals and the noble horses rode by Col. Warren's men.

Judge Davis and ex-Secretary Holt have not yet opened their court for the adjudication of claims against the Govm't in this city. There is such an immense amount outstanding that nearly everybody, in some degree, is affected by the delay. The Commissaries and Assistant Quartermasters have paid out a great deal of money during the last week, and in the the payments for provision have eased up matters materially.

The track along the levee, connecting the North Missouri with the Iron Mountain and Pacific railroads, has all been laid. Some filling between the ties has yet to be done, and the job is then completed. It will be a novel sight to hear the whistling of the locomotive mingling with the puffing and screaming of our Mississippi steamboats along the levee; but it will greatly facilitate the transfer of troops and supplies to have railroads all connected.

Apropos of railroads, it is worth noticing that hereafter we are to have two through express trains on the railroads leading to the east from this city every day, instead of but one, as heretofore. There will also be two Chicago trains daily. For four months we have in this respect occupied the position of a fifth-rate country village.

Ball's Bluff—Explanatory Report of Gen. McClellan.

[From the New York Herald, Monday.]

We give below the official report of the proceedings which occurred between General Stone and General McClellan preceding the unfortunate battle at Ball's Bluff, from which it will clearly appear that there was some misapprehension on the part of Gen. Stone as to the precise meaning of the orders sent to him by Gen. McClellan. It is evident that the latter officer had no intention to order Gen. Stone to cross the Potomac; but it seems likely that the instructions to keep a lookout on Leesburg, and to make a demonstration, so as to distract the enemy while Gen. McCall was advancing from Drainsville, was construed into an order to throw his troops across into Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1861.

To the Hon. Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith Brigadier General Stone's report of the engagement near Leesburg on the 21st ult. I also transmit a copy of the despatch sent by me to Gen. Stone on the 20th ult., being the same mentioned in the beginning of this report as the basis of his movement. I enclose a copy of his despatch in reply, of same date. My despatch did not contemplate the making an attack upon the enemy, or the crossing of the river in force by any portion of General Stone's command, and not anticipating such movement, I had upon the 20th directed Major General McCall to return with his division on the forenoon of the 21st, from Drainsville to the camp from which he had advanced, provided the reconnoissance entrusted to him should have been completed.

Being advised by telegraph from General Stone, received during the day and evening of the 21st, of the crossing of the river, the fall of Colonel Baker, the check sustained by our troops, and that nearly all his (Stone's) force had crossed the river, I sent to him at Edwards's Ferry, the following dispatch at half past ten p. m:

"Intrench yourself on the Virginia side, and await reinforcements, if necessary."

I immediately telegraphed Major General Banks to proceed with the three brigades of his division to the support of General Stone; and advising the latter that he would be supported, I directed him to hold his position at all hazards. On the 22d I went personally to the scene of operations, and after ascertaining that the enemy were strengthening themselves at Leesburg, and that our means of crossing and recrossing were very insufficient, I withdrew our forces from the Virginia side.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Maj. Gen. Commanding United States Army.

DESPATCH NO. 1, RECEIVED OCTOBER 20, 1861.

To Brigadier General Stone, Poolsville:

General McClellan desires me to inform you that General McCall occupied Drainsville yesterday, and is still there. Will send out heavy reconnoissances to-day in all directions from that point. The general desires that you keep a good look out upon Leesburg to see if this movement has the effect to drive them away. Perhaps a slight demonstration on your part would have the effect to move them.
A. V. COLBURN, Ast. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 20, 1861.

RECEIVED AT WASHINGTON FROM POOLESVILLE.

To Major General McClellan:

Made a feint of crossing at this place this P. M., and at the same time started a reconnoitring party towards Leesburg from Harrison's Island. The enemy's pickets retired to intrenchments. Report of reconnoitring party not yet received. I have means of crossing one hundred and twenty-five men once in ten minutes at each of two points. River falling slowly.
C. P. STONE, Brigadier Gen'l.

Arrival of Gen. Scott—His Reception at the Brevoort House.

[From the N. Y. Herald, Monday.]

It appears that Gen. Scott took a late train from Elizabeth on Saturday, accompanied by Colonels H. Van Rensselaer, G. W. Collum, Schuyler Hamilton and Edward H. Wright, and upon arriving in this city proceeded to the Brevoort House, in Fifth avenue, where arrangements had been so quietly made for him that his arrival and presence there were not known even to his own family.

It appears that Superintendent Woodruff, of the New Jersey Railroad, learning that General Scott had stopped at Elizabeth, sent a special engine at a late hour to convey him to this city. His stoppage at Elizabeth was unexpected, but notwithstanding the surprise, and the rain falling in torrents, a small cannon was procured and a salute fired. He was cordially greeted on all sides, and upon taking the cars for New York made a short speech to the assemblage gathered at the depot. He arrived at the Brevoort House about nine o'clock on Saturday evening, completely escaping the vigilance of those watching for his arrival.

He appeared in very good health, though somewhat affected by the fatigue of his journey and the storm raging during the day. Owing to the fact of his arrival not being known to any but the gentlemen who accompanied him and the members of his family, but few visitors called upon the veteran General yesterday.

He remained indoors during the whole day, engaged in conversation with the members of his staff and the few visitors who called on him, among whom was Gen. Sanford. Gen. Scott will remain at the Brevoort House for a short time, until he shall have decided on a suitable place for his future residence.

A GREAT FOOL.—W. P. Brunsden, aged twenty-two, one day last week tied his legs together and then threw himself into the Ohio, because his sweetheart told him she could only think of him as a friend.

THE LATEST NEWS.

GEN. FREMONT'S REMOVAL.

HIS ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

HUNTER TO TAKE COMMAND.

Scenes in Town and Camp.

FROM THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

CHARLESTON THE POINT OF ATTACK

The Victory over Gen. Floyd.

Heintzelman on Slave Catching.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH MISSOURI.

Picket Firing on the Potomac.

Massachusetts State Election.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, 1861.

Widow Triplet, of rebellious sympathies, living near Alexandria, applied to General Heintzelman for eight slaves alleged to be within his lines. She backed her request with a penal bond pledging herself not to sell them South. General Heintzelman replied that although he was no lawyer, common sense told him that a bond without consideration is void and cannot be enforced, and that whether this were so or not, he was not a nigger catcher and it was not his business to surrender fugitives who strayed into his camp.

About five thousand donation blankets have been received by the chief Quartermasters of the army of the Potomac. This includes more than three thousand from New York. Two hundred and fifty thousand pairs of shoes are on hand. The supply of overcoats is insufficient for the demand.

The Army Retiring Board adjourned to day till the 13th inst. Major Llewellyn Jones, first cavalry, is retired.

Major General Halleck arrived to-day, and had a long interview with McClellan and Col. Townsend, of Scott's staff, at the latter's old quarters. It is not yet determined who shall be placed in command.

Should Gen. Benham bag Floyd his chances for a Major Generalship are thought good at the White House.

Gen. W. W. Burns, of Ohio, has been placed in command of Col. Baker's brigade. He was McClellan's choice for the place.

It is said on excellent authority, that Major Pinmley, Fremont's postal director, has been playing Postmaster General, discontinuing the mail route from Sedalia to Warsaw, and establishing a new one from Tipton to Warsaw, with another contractor.

The good news from the fleet rejoices all. Its success after landing is thought certain.

Minnesota Row, four houses, where Senators Douglas, Rice, and Breckinridge lived, has been hired by Government for hospital purposes, at seven thousand dollars a year. It is better supplied with modern conveniencies than any other house in Washington. The cost of the building was one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. The Insane Asylum is also to be used for a hospital.

Two steam fire engines, with their companies, have been ordered hither from Philadelphia by the President, in conformity with a vote of the Cabinet this morning.

The left wing of the army is erecting cabins for winter quarters along the whole line.

Judge Freese has been required to dismiss proceedings in the case of John A. Washington's estate, and to remove the agent whom he had appointed.

There has been picket firing by the rebels along the lines from Chain Bridge to Miner's Hill, to day.

A deserter says there is great dissatisfaction in the rebel army. Regiments are leaving for Richmond, and the whole force may be easily driven back.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, November 5, 1861.

Fremont's removal being a fixed fact, the city has been filled with the wildest rumors. One which has obtained general currency, and created unnecessary alarm, is that the entire army has been ordered back to Tipton and Rolla for winter quarters.

The evening edition of the *Democrat* has a temperate article, deprecating any anti-Government demonstration in consequence of Fremont's removal. The *Republican* fears the removal will prove disastrous. The *Evening News* rebukes those friends of Fremont who are covertly encouraging a revolt of the troops. The *News* also states that Fremont had started for St. Louis.

Gen. Asboth has resigned. The Zogonyi body guard returns with Fremont.

Gen. Sturgis has written his wife that undoubtedly our army is on the eve of the most important battle yet fought against the traitors. It is now certain that the rebels hope to profit by Fremont's removal, trusting that disaffection among our troops may insure them success; but they will find in this calculation our troops took the news better than was expected.

The *Democrat's* Rolla correspondence states that an expedition of 520 men, composed of detachments from the 4th Iowa, 36th Illinois and Independent Kansas Rangers, the whole commanded by Col. Greusel, of the 36th Illinois, and Major W. R. English, of the 4th Iowa, left Rolla last Saturday to break up a rebel camp under one Colonel Freeman, in Texas county. They were heard from on Monday, within twenty miles of the rebel camp, having recaptured a large amount of property stolen from Union men by secessionists, and having also taken many prisoners. The same writer says the rebels have fled from Lebanon.

Union scouts have secured a large number of prisoners, in recent expeditions, who are working on the Rolla fortifications.

Though uncertain, the report about Fremont's army being ordered to return to St. Louis at once, is asserted in official circles upon apparently well informed authority.

Col. Mulligan reached the city to night, and was enthusiastically received.

FROM QUINCY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
QUINCY, November 5, 1861.

The 39th Ohio regiment, Col. John Groesbeck of Cincinnati, has been moved from Chillicothe to Macon City, and a Missouri regiment put in its place. All quiet along the road, and the trains come through of late regularly on time.

Little interest was shown in the election here to-day; hardly half of the usual vote being polled. Some of the Republicans started a ticket yesterday, but the result is conceded to the Democrats.

The 2d Iowa boys are in high glee just now at the prospect of being paid off, though the event is not quite certain yet.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, November 5, 1861.

Yesterday morning, at Benton, Mo., while Carson, the scout, and a party were reconnoitering ahead of the army which left here Sunday evening, they were attacked by a party of [illegible] rebels, and lost two men. We have no further news from the expedition.

GEN. FREMONT REMOVED.

His Farewell to the Army—General Hunter to take Command—Excitement Among the Troops—Resignations, etc., etc.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 3.—Yesterday small bodies of the enemy came within twelve miles of us, and news was received of the approach of their advance 38,000 strong. Preparations were making to go out and attack them, when Gen. Fremont received from Washington an order relieving him at once from his command. Simultaneously came the newspapers, announcing the fact. The intelligence spread like wild-fire through the camp, and created indescribable excitement and indignation. Great numbers of officers signified their intention to resign at once, and many companies laid down their arms, declaring they would fight under no one but Fremont. The General spent much of the afternoon expostulating with the officers and urging them by their patriotism and their personal regard for him, not to abandon their posts. He has issued the following farewell order to the troops:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 2, 1861.

Soldiers of the Mississippi Army:

Agreeably to orders this day received, I take leave of you. Although our army has been of sudden growth, we have grown up together, and I have become familiar with the brave and generous spirits which you bring to the defense of your country and which makes me anticipate for you a brilliant career. Continue as you have begun, and give to my successor the same cordial and enthusiastic support with which you have encouraged me. Emulate the splendid example which you have already before you, and let me remain, as I am, proud of the noble army which I had thus far labored to bring together.

Soldiers, I regret to leave you. Most sincerely I thank you for the regard and confidence you have invariably shown to me. I deeply regret that I shall not have the honor to lead you to the victory which you are just about to win, but I shall claim to share with you on the day of every triumph, and trust always to be fraternally remembered by my companions in arms.

[Signed] J. C. FREMONT,
Major Gen. U. S. A.

Feeling ran intensely high during the whole of last evening, and there was a meeting almost every where. The various bands serenaded the General, and whenever he appeared he was greeted with cheers. Though notifying Gen. Hunter, as his order directed, he had no longer command over the troops, he spent several hours in making a personal examination of the ground about the city to be prepared, and in accordance with a written request from all the Brigadier Generals, he remained through the night to lead the army in case of attack. All the troops slept on their arms. Many officers remained up all night, and an attack was hourly expected, but nothing occurred but the firing on our pickets on two different roads. The enemy are now encamped on the old Wilson Creek battle ground.

Gen. Fremont prepared to leave for St. Louis, and will go as soon as Gen. Pope arrives, who has been sent forward and who will take command till Gen. Hunter gets here. Universal gloom prevails throughout the camps.

A battle will undoubtedly occur ere long. Our troops will meet the enemy firmly, but they are disheartened, and have lost their enthusiasm.

The Body Guard, who could not have been induced to remain, and who will now disband as their terms of their enlistment permit, accompany the General and also his entire staff, including Gen. Asboth, commander of the first division.

Gen. Fremont will permit no demonstration from the troops on his departure.

REPORTED REBEL MOVEMENTS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 2.—Reliable information has been received here from different sources that Gen. Price was at Nashville on Thursday, with 25,000 men, and McCulloch ten miles this side of that place with 10,000 more, with the intention of marching on Springfield and offering us battle on the old Wilson Creek ground. McCulloch was expecting 10,000 additional troops from Arkansas. Large numbers of the residents of Barton, Jasper, and other adjoining counties have recently joined Price's army, and many of our officers think the rebel force now numbers nearly 60,000.

Gen. Fremont has been up nearly the whole of the past five weeks, making the most perfect arrangements for a battle, and the confidence of the army in him was never so great as at present. Generals Lane and Sturgis have arrived, and Pope and McKinstry are hourly expected.

GEN. FREMONT'S DEPARTURE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 3.—Gen. Fremont and Staff left for St. Louis this morning. He is accompanied by his body-guard, and will reach St. Louis Wednesday.

FROM FREMONT'S COLUMN.

A Report from Headquarters that Price has received more Troops, and will Attack Springfield.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—The following special has been received by the *Republican:*

HEADQUARTERS CAMP LYON,
SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 2.

Reliable information has just been received here through a party of scouts, that Gen. Hardee and the remnant of Jeff. Thompson's command left Wayne county on the 18th ult., with 16,000 to 18,000 men, and 12 cannon had arrived 20 miles below Forsythe, two or three days ago, to join Sterling Price's rebel forces, and that Hardee and Thompson are probably now with them at Cassville.

Gen. A. S. Johnston is also reported to be with the enemy and will take command of the secession army.

A number of troops are on their way from Little Rock, Arkansas, to join Hardee, who among his artillery has one 32-pound howitzer and four 12-pounders; also a regiment of artillery, which is said to be the best in the country.

THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.

Charleston the Probable Point of Attack—Reported Resignation of Beauregard.

FORT MONROE, Nov. 4.—At about 3 o'clock this p. m. the steamer Monticello, from the blockading fleet off Savannah, arrived and reported that she passed the whole fleet on Saturday night, within thirty miles of Bull Bay. The storm had nearly abated, and the officers have no doubt that they entered Bull Bay early Sunday morning and landed within 25 miles of Charleston. This point of the coast is but slightly fortified.

A Norfolk paper of Monday says the destination of the fleet is known to be Port Royal, which is 60 miles south of Bull Bay.

Sixty "contrabands" came into the fortress and fleet on Monday. They report that many of the troops have been withdrawn from Great Bethel, Yorktown and the vicinity of Norfolk, but don't know where they have gone.

Passengers by a flag of truce say no information had been received at Norfolk relative to the fleet at ten o'clock Monday morning.

The *Day Book*, at Norfolk, mentions a rumor that Gen. Beauregard has resigned, and also published a dispatch from Richmond mentioning a similar rumor there.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The bark Honduras reports seeing at daylight on the 2d inst., between Cape Fear and Charleston, a large fleet of naval vessels, consisting of small steamers and large ships. The wind had abated.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—The steam gunboat Florida, one of the naval expedition, has returned to the Navy Yard disabled. She left the expedition on Friday night off Cape Fear. She reports that the fleet encountered a heavy gale soon after leaving Hampton, but it died out on Wednesday and again revived on Thursday from the south-east. On Thursday night the machinery of the Florida was disabled, but not seriously, and can be repaired in three days, when she will resume her voyage. She had no troops on board.

Gauley Bridge—Latest News from that Quarter.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—This afternoon's *Times* has some particulars of the late fight at Gauley Bridge. The engagement was not a general battle, but a rather warm skirmish, in which the enemy were repulsed with great loss. The action commenced by the rebels, who opened two batteries on our lines, near Gauley Bridge; but, though the firing continued all day, little or no damage was done, not one man being killed. Late in the day our artillery was brought to bear, and the rebel fire was soon silenced.

A train was fired upon about the same time, some miles up the river, and three men wounded, but none killed. On Friday night Benham's brigade moved down the river to Gauley bridge and ferried across on a flat-boat which the rebels had previously sunk. He moved along the base of the hill upon which the rebel batteries had been planted, intending to go down as far as Loup Creek, three or four miles below, where there is a gap in the mountains and a road leading to the rear of where the rebels are encamped.

Detroit Municipal Election.

DETROIT, Nov. 5.—At the municipal election to-day, Wm. C. Duncan, Union Democrat, was elected Mayor.

Three Days Later From Europe.

THE AMERICAN WAR QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

France, England and Spain Come to an Agreement for the Attack of Mexico.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The steamship Persia, with three days later advices from Europe, has arrived, bringing nearly £63,000.

Russell's latest letter to the *Times*, dated October 10th, says persons of weight and influence were again urging on the President the necessity of an advance, for political reasons.

The Liverpool *Post* says Capt. Semmes, of the pirate "Sumter," who arrived in Liverpool by the "Edinburg," shipped in New York as Capt. Burmister, of the Royal Navy.

The London *Shipping Gazette* thinks the defeat by the Confederates of the squadron blockading New Orleans, will render it scarcely possible to maintain even the semblance of a blockade at some of the principal Southern ports.

Paris papers announce that England, France and Spain had arrived at a complete understanding relative to Mexico. The convention will be signed in eight days, and the expedition start the beginning of November.

The French financial accounts are rather more satisfactory. The drain on the bank had subsided. The bourse advanced to 68f.20c.

The Paris *Siecle* urges the adoption of measures to get cotton from America.

Teas at Canton are tending upward, but unchanged at Shanghai.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The War Department received a dispatch late this evening from Gen. Rosecrans stating that Gen. Floyd had made an attack upon him, but he had repulsed him with great loss. Gen. Rosecrans further states that one officer, with a pretty large force, had got in the rear of Floyd, and, and the presumption was that Floyd and his entire command would be surrounded and captured.

Gen. McClellan has been occupied to-day in ascertaining the strength, condition and disposition of the army of the United States, command of which so suddenly devolved upon him. He has call on the War Department for a statement of the whole number of men and where posted; the total estimate of material and how distributed. He will be occupied several days in systematizing and arranging these matters, so that the burden of the management of military affairs may be safely confided to the Adjutant General's office and afford the General an opportunity to devote his attention specially to the affairs of the army of the Potomac, remaining under his immediate command.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Resolute arrived at Washington last night. She reports that several of our soldiers have been wounded by the shot and shell from the batteries at Shipping Point.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, the distinguished member of Parliament and Queen's Counsel, Mr. Edwin James, was admitted to the New York bar. It is understood that he intends to make this city his home.

The Government has contracted with parties in Philadelphia for the construction of an iron clad steamship, and the keel has been laid. The vessel will be 240 feet long, 78 feet beam, and 30 feet depth of hold, and armed with 16 of the largest rifled cannon.

The freshet in the Potomac is so great, that the Long Bridge has been impassible to-day, being overflowed. The water is subsiding to-night.

Notwithstanding the late terrific rain-storm, the roads in Virginia to-day, were found to be in excellent condition. Government stores lying in warehouses on the wharves here, suffered a good deal.

Massachusetts Election—Republican Congressman Chosen.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—The vote at the Massachusetts election to-day was remarkably small, not much more than half of that of last year. The vote of Boston for Governor is as follows: Andrew, 5,917; Davis, dem., 5,281. The vote in 52 cities and towns foots up as follows: Andrew, 18,381; Davis, 9,211. Additional towns show a majority for Gov. Andrew of about 2 to 1. One Democrat is probably elected to the Senate from Boston. The Legislature is strongly Republican.

The chief interest was in Burlingame's old district, where Samuel Hooper, Republican, is elected over Geo. P. Upton by 900 majority.

Chas. G. Loring, of Boston, and ex-Governor Clifford, of New Bedford, are elected to the Senate on the Republican ticket.

Rioting and Bad Blood in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Nov. 4.—Parties have again commenced cutting the telegraph line. It was cut Sunday, 25 miles, and again yesterday. There has been more rioting at Harbor Grace; one policeman was killed and others badly wounded. A man-of-war has gone there, and a detachment of troops will follow.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Nov. 4.—There were reports of serious disturbances at Perth, but they were unfounded.

Affairs in Poland were unchanged. The churches continued closed.

The opening of the Spanish cortes had been postponed till the 8th of November, on account of the death of the Queen's daughter.

Condition of the U. S. Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—It appears from the official statement that the amount of drafts upon the Treasury last month, was $10,500,000, of which $6,600,000 were drawn from New York. The unavailable bullion fund is $9,020,000. The total balance to the credit of the United States Treasury, in the States now under insurrectionary control, is stated at $6,500,000, and after making a reduction for the unavoidable losses, give the available balance at $4,500,000.

Interesting from Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 5.—A reconnoitering party ahead of our army, which left here on Sunday, were attacked by a party of rebels near Benton, Mo., yesterday morning, and two federals were captured. Carson, the scout, fought his way out, capturing two horses, having badly wounded or killed their riders. Nothing else of interest had occurred up to yesterday morning.

Effect of Col. Mulligan's Release in Wisconsin.

KENOSHA, Nov. 5.—There is much joyful excitement here over the release of Col. Mulligan and his officers. Father Reardon received his commission this morning, and the Mulligan Guards had an enthusiastic meeting last night.

In Waukegan, Racine and Milwaukee there is much enthusiastic rejoicing over Mulligan's release.

The Great Storm—Shipwreck near Boston—27 Lives Lost.

[From Boston Dispatches of Sunday.]

A heavy northeast gale commenced at 9 o'clock last night, lasting ten hours. A great quantity of of rain fell. The noon tide today overflowed several of the wharves, doing considerable damage to goods, &c., stowed in the cellars. So high a tide has not been known for several years.

The ship Maritana, Williams, Providence, from Liverpool, for Boston, with a cargo of coal, wood and cotton, struck at midnight on Egg Rock, near Boston Light, the sea making a clean breach over her. At 3 a. m. cut away the masts and mizzen-mast, and stove one boat. Launched the other boat, but she stove alongside. Five of the crew then succeeded in getting on the rocks. At 8 o'clock in the forenoon the ship went to pieces, and seven of the passengers and crew reached the rocks on a piece of the poop. The captain and 26 other persons on board were lost. At noon to day the weather cleared up, and the twelve before mentioned were discovered clinging to Egg Rocks. The life-boat was launched at Hull, and they were taken off. Not a vestige of the ship remained. Several of the bodies, including that of Capt. Williams, have been recovered and brought to this city.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.—The 37th Congress will commence its first regular session at Washington four weeks from next Monday.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 66 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—25 carpenters and 15 active laborers. Apply immediately at 120 West Randolph street.

WANTED—A wet nurse, German or American preferred. Apply at No. 220 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—By a first class Cook, a situation in a hotel. Has no objection to leave the city. Best of references can be given. Also a chambermaid desires a place with the cook. Can be heard of at Mrs. Hunter's Office, 174 Washington street, P. O. Box 3996, Chicago.

PIANO MUSIC TEACHER.—A young lady well qualified to give instruction on the Piano, wishes two or three pupils. Residents of the South Division preferred. Terms moderate. Address P. O. Box 325.

QUERY.—"Why should housekeepers and their servants lose their time and patience in trying to kindle Anthracite Coal with pine kindling, when by using the GRANULAR FUEL, sold by C. W. GRAY, corner of Market and Washington streets, they can have a fire at any time without trouble.

LOST—On the evening of the 4th, either on the South Side or in Randolph street cars, a lady's portmonaie, containing about $5. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at this office.

LOST—In the West Division, on Sunday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a bay mare. She has a white spot on her forehead, right eye blind, and blemish on the right fore hoof. Any person finding such a mare will be suitably rewarded by leaving information for the owner, JOHN BAKER, with Fuller & Finch, 24 & 26 Market st.

LOST—On the evening of the 4th inst., between Clark street and the Post Office, a ladies pocket and memorandum book, containing a draft on Wells, Fargo & Co., of New York, No. 18[illegible], for fifty dollars, and a five dollar bill. All persons are cautioned against purchasing the above draft, as payment has been stopped. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office, or at 40 Clark street.

LOST—A Mosaic Breastpin, having for a design, a dog, on a black ground. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 285 Ontario street, or No. 9 Board of Trade Building.

TO RENT—A three story brick dwelling house, with or without furniture. Call at 248 North Lasalle street.

ONE HUNDRED SACKS DRIED APPLES.
100 SACKS DRIED PEACHES,
A first rate article. For sale by
PARKER, RAYMOND & MELLEN.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—A new 10 horse power engine, in complete running order, will be sold low, either for cash or time, for approved paper. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Fire Plate and Sheet Iron dealers, 199 & 201 Randolph street.

I AM OF THE OPINION THAT the Stone Filter possesses important advantages over those in use. C. A. FINLEY, Surgeon Gen'l, U. S. A. WANTED—An active business man as agent. Full particulars by addressing, with red stamp, C. H. MOODY, 182 Broadway, New York. Sample sent free on receipt of retail price, 75 cents.

MARINE BANK CHECKS!—Several thousand dollars of MARINE BANK CHECKS, On hand and for sale at a fair price. Will buy or make advances on said checks. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 53 Clark street.

IRON SAFE WANTED.—Wanted a good medium sized second hand fire safe, if cheap. Address Post Office Box 1847.

ILLINOIS COAL, OF THE BEST quality, for sale, and delivered at any part of the city, by C. W. GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington Sts.

$6,500 TO LOAN ON wholly unincumbered city property, centrally located. Apply by letter to "S. F. W.," Tribune Office.

FOR RENT—A very neat, comfortable dwelling, in a good neighborhood, near Union Park, having ten rooms, water and gas. The horse street railway within two blocks. The house is well furnished, and the furniture for sale low. Address P. O. Box 3454.

CAVALRY COMPANY.—E. M. HAWORTH and D. A. GAGE are enlisting a Cavalry Company, and are filling up rapidly. Men wishing to join this valuable arm of the service had better do so now, for this is positively the last Regiment to be raised from this State. Recruiting office at Berry's Cigar Store, corner of Randolph and Clark streets.

BOY LOST—Edward Schifferli, four years of age, had on a grey military cap, with red stripe, grey pants and red stockings. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received. H. HACH, 54 South Wells street.

ATTENTION! ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES.—You are hereby notified to be at your Armory (this Wednesday night) at 8 o'clock sharp, as business of importance will come before the Company. Per order of E. L. BRAND, Capt.

LOT ON THE NORTH SIDE WANTED.—The advertiser wishes to exchange some well improved property now renting for $[illegible] per month, for a building lot situated in a pleasant locality, on the North Side, and not to exceed one mile from the Clark street Bridge. Any one having such a property to dispose of, will find a good bargain. For particulars, address "S. W.," Tribune Office, Chicago Illinois.

ORMSBY COAL—For sale, SCREENED AND DELIVERED, In quantities to suit customers, by C. W. GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington Sts.

OFFICE OF E. A. GOODRICH & CO. manufacturers and general dealers in OILS! 154 & 156 S. Wells St., Chicago.
We would respectfully ask the attention to our stock of fine fresh Oils, of all descriptions. There is in this market a great variety of Carbon Oils, many of which are dangerous to use. We are particular in selection to get those which are good, and test all quantities before we offer them, and warrant any which we sell to be good, and
NON-EXPLOSIVE.
Having apparatus for testing, and long experience in our business, we think ourselves competent to judge correctly.
Our Prices are as low as Good Oils Can be bought at in this market.
E. A. GOODRICH & CO.

INSURE YOUR LIVES.—
ASHCROFT'S LOW WATER DETECTORS —ARE A— Sure Preventive Against BOILER EXPLOSIONS! Simple, Sure and Effective.
WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., Sole Agents for the West, 181 Lake Street.

CHICAGO TELEGRAPH—THE ONLY GERMAN EVENING PAPER Published in the city, and therefore a good Advertising Medium. Offices—38 and 40 Lasalle street, up stairs. GEORGE FRUCHTINGER, Publisher and Proprietor.

WE HAVE THE EXCLUSIVE Agency for AIKEN'S KNITTING MACHINES. Prices, $40, $65, and $200.
—ALSO—
PAGE'S AMERICAN CAMP CHEST, Which contains a complete Camp outfit for four persons. Price, $22.00.
Orders by Mail, or Express, will receive prompt attention. BOWEN BRO'S, 74 and 76 Lake Street.

DOWNER'S GENUINE KEROSENE. New York Regent Coal Oil, CARBON ILLUMINATING OIL, IN ANY DESIRED QUANTITY. LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS! And every description of Kerosene Goods, AT THE LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM OF Chas. L. Noble, No. 175 ......LAKE STREET......No. 175

SAWYER'S EXTRACT OF BARK. SAWYER'S EXTRACT OF BARK. THE GREAT CURE THE GREAT CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE. FOR FEVER AND AGUE. [illegible] SMITH & DWYER, Opposite the Tremont House.

ONE FIRE LASTS FOR THE ENTIRE SEASON, Without Re-Building. LITTLEFIELD'S BASE BURNING STOVES, RAILWAY COAL BURNER, Parlor Furnace, or Double Heater, AND THE NEW STOVE MORNING GLORY. VAN SCHAACK, No. 47 ....STATE STREET.... No. 47

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS [illegible]

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn St. (Opposite the Tremont House.) Regular Sale Days At their Salesrooms: DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. BOOTS AND SHOES EVERY THURSDAY. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. ALL GOODS SOLD FOR PAR FUNDS. Deposits required from all purchasers unknown. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. FINE STOCK OF NEW FURNITURE, PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS, BEDSTEADS, Bureaus, Chairs, New and Second Hand Carpets, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6th, at 10 o'clock, at Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

100 Cases BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, Nov. 7th, at 9½ o'clock, at Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House. 100 Cases BOOTS AND SHOES, Brogans, Ladies' and Men's Over Shoes, &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

FURNITURE, FIXTURES And Liquors, OF THE INTERNATIONAL SALOON and DINING ROOMS, AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6th, at 9½ o'clock, at Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, Opposite the Tremont House. All the Furniture, Fixtures, Crockery Ware, Liquors, &c., &c. ALSO, The splendid Bar and Counter. Cost, $[illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

CATALOGUE SALE CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinets, Silk Neck Ties, Buck Gauntletts, Gloves, Custom Made Clothing, Woolen Goods, Blankets, &c., AT AUCTION. ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8th, AT 9½ O'C[LOCK], At our salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, Opposite the Tremont House. Terms cash. Par funds. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. WAREHOUSE SALE. The following property in store at the Warehouse of Wm. H. Keogh, 18 River street, will be sold for charges, on Monday, the 16th day of December next, Unless previously claimed and charges paid: Marked "C." in a diamond—[illegible] casks Hardware, [illegible] boxes Nails [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner. FURNITURE AT AUCTION. We will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 7th, at 9½ o'clock, At our Salesroom, NO. 82 LAKE STREET, A large and complete assortment of New Furniture, consisting of Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Parlor Suits, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Mahogany Top Tables, Book Cases, [illegible] Wardrobes, Bureaus, Mattresses, &c. [illegible] GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner. PIANOS AT AUCTION. We will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 12th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, NINE PIANOS: One Rosewood Case, round cornered; made by Stodart, of New York. One Rosewood Case, square cornered; by L. G[illegible]. One Rosewood Case, square cornered; made by Gamble, of Boston. One four round cornered; made by H. W. C[illegible]. One square cornered, Mahogany Case; made by Stodart & Dunham, New York. One Tablet, Black Walnut Case; made by L. G[illegible]. One Rosewood Case, square cornered; made by Stodart, of New York. One Rosewood Case, four round cornered; made by Hallett & Davis, Boston. One Large Alexander Organ. The above Instruments are all in order and will be on exhibition Monday previous to the sale. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner. FIFTEEN CRATES OF CROCKERY AT AUCTION. We will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 8th, at 9½ o'clock, [illegible] Plates, Bowls, &c. [illegible] GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY JEWETT & CO., Grocery Auction House 56 Dearborn St. THIS DAY, at 10 A. M., at salesroom, 100 boxes Tobacco, 150 pkgs Family Merchandise, Tobacco, Groceries, etc. WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6th, at 10 A. M., 14 state street, balance of stock of goods under execution against John Hills.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 107 Dearborn Street, HUGH ALEXANDER. Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week, Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited.

BY S. NICKERSON, Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK THROUGHOUT THE SEASON, Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Clothing, Hats, and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, [illegible] Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to country and city retail trade. Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer. Chicago, Aug. 2d, 1861.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, by S. Nickerson, 222 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on TUESDAY, Nov. 5th, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., will be sold 125 Cases Boots and Shoes. Sale positive. Terms cash. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin. On MONDAY, Nov. 4th, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6th, FRIDAY, Nov. 8th, will be sold Underwear, Drawers, Wool Socks, Hose and Half Hose, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Blankets, Prints, Sheetings, Gray Blue Flannels. Sale positive. Terms cash. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

For Europe

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland). The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde-built iron Steamships: CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH, CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO, CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW, CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO, ETNA, BOSPHORUS. [illegible] CLEGHORN, LEDDS & CO., General Western Agents, [illegible] Exchange on Europe sold in sums of [illegible]

THROUGH TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, AND Regular Weekly Line of first-class Ocean Steamers, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec. Freight shipped on through bills of lading. [illegible] JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 13 Lake street, Chicago. WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1861.

CASE OF FREMONT.

TRUE CONDITION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.

Facts Proved Before the Investigating Committee.

THE CALIFORNIA GANG.

CHANGE DEMANDED.

The readers of the TRIBUNE who have pinned their faith to FREMONT are only guilty of the common error that lately afflicted the Cabinet and the whole people. The spice of early romance in the history of the General; his encounters with the discouragements which meet poor and ambitious youths at every turn in the upward ascent of the steep ladder of life; his marriage with the daughter of a distinguished Senator against the will of the proud father; his California explorations made under Mr. Benton's patronage when he was chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate; the hair-breadth 'scapes by flood and field, of which his admirers tell; his candidacy for the Presidency, and the indiscreet and absurd praise of partisan supporters; his reputed acquirement of riches that make him in the belief of the masses a modern Crœsus,—all these things gave Fremont a certain *prestige* which men were sure, would, when opportunity offered, ripen into splendid and enduring success. This was the state of popular feeling when he was called to the Department of the West. His early acts there; his apparent but unreal activity; his willingness to assume responsibility; his promptness and energy; and, to a certain degree, his inaccessibility, confirmed the popular judgment in all those who did not, before creating an idol, choose to wait for the evidences of results. Then came his Proclamation, which struck quick and deep into the masses, whose instinctive insight into the causes, nature and cure of the Great Rebellion have not yet been at fault. Fremont thus heralded, was, six weeks ago, the favorite of the West.

It is a pity that all our men were untried. The ablest leader of our armies is without great experience in war. In all that relates to the practice of the science, Scott stands immeasurably ahead of all others. His commands, measured by the men now in the field, have been only militia parades or holiday sham-fights. The nation looks to McClellan with breathless solicitude, not unmixed with tremulous apprehension. McDowell was tried and failed, how needlessly and how ingloriously we all know. Butler hangs in suspense; men know not whether to praise or blame; Banks has had small chance for self-assertion, and the vindication of the trust reposed in his hands. Sherman in Kentucky goes bravely to his work; but we have no results. Not one of them has ever commanded twenty-five thousand men. They organize well and promise largely, but are yet to be tested. Not so with Fremont. Clothed with power almost despotic, which he has not scrupled to strengthen by the quick and rigid discipline of Martial Law; entrusted with a wide and perhaps a necessary discretion in the disbursement of the money of the Republic, he has spent with a lavish hand. Assuming the right to levy, equip and organize troops in half a dozen States, each trying to outstrip the others in rendering him aid, he has gathered a body of as brave, loyal, and willing men as ever pressed our country's soil. Usurping the right to commission and discharge officers for the army that was entrusted to his guidance and care, he has not been a laggard in his work, as more than two hundred of his commissions attest. We know how he has used the power that he has wielded, but the public does not, though a glimmering of the facts are stealing into the popular mind. Early in the campaign, Mr. Bross, of our editorial corps, went to St. Louis, Ironton, Cape Girardeau, Cairo, and Paducah. He returned with a report of the goings-on that was doubtful and unsatisfactory. Later, and about the time the army moved West, after the needless sacrifice of Mulligan and his command, Mr. Medill went from St. Louis to Jefferson City, and along the road to Sedalia and Georgetown. He left home an ardent admirer of Gen. Fremont, and a disbeliever in the reports prejudicial to his fitness for his place. His letters, which excited no little commotion among our readers, testify the sincerity of his conversion to the opposite opinion. When the Congressional Committee charged with the duty of examining into army and navy contracts, went to St. Louis, Dr. Ray went down to endeavor to get at some of the facts developed. His private letters contained matters of such moment and so prejudicial to the management of the Department, that Mr. Scripps, fearing that he had been misled by interested parties, deemed it his duty to see for himself what foundation there was for the charges, and he went down. Thus the editorial proprietors of the TRIBUNE, who are to suffer by a mistake in this grave matter, have one after another, been on the ground, personal observers of the state of the Department. All had been the fast friends of the General—all had supported him for the Presidency in 1856—all were in favor of his appointment to the Army of the West—all are willing to live and die by the doctrines of the Proclamation that has gone so straight to the hearts of the people. Collectively at an earlier stage in the campaign they had been complimented by the General for their earnest support of his policy and warmly thanked for their "generous devotion to himself." The result is what would have happened to any four earnest men who desire a quick termination of the war and an acknowledged triumph of the holy cause. Profound conviction of the incompetency of the General, disgust with the character of the men by whom he is surrounded and in whom he puts his trust, and an assurance not to be shaken that unless the Commander is removed and the affairs of the Department are put into new hands, Missouri, and finally Kentucky and Tennessee are hopelessly lost. Not unassisted have they arrived at this result. With correspondents in St. Louis, under our pay, whose duty it is to observe and report the facts; with correspondents in every division of the army—in some divisions made up mainly of Illinois men, dozens of volunteer letter writers embracing colonels and privates and all intermediate official grades, with a wide acquaintance with the leading men of Missouri whose fidelity to the Union cause is above suspicion, we have had aids that no other journal in the United States possesses, and through them have had information that the Cabinet itself could not obtain. We have arrived at the spot where we now stand by degrees and with reluctance and pain. First we had to conquer old likes, next to give up new hopes, and last of all to despair of any future good from the conduct of affairs there before we could be brought to speak; and to-day next to the knowledge that our brave boys of Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana are being sacrificed wickedly and needlessly, the fact that we must shatter the idol that we foolishly reared is the most painful thing connected with the affair. But our duty to our dear country bids us speak; and God knows with what sincerity and singleness of purpose these words are recorded!

LYON AND MULLIGAN.

We had days before we saw Gen. Thomas' Report to the Secretary of War, on the state of the Department of the West prepared a detailed statement of the facts attending the failure of the Commanding General to reinforce Lyon at Springfield at the very outset of the campaign, and subsequently a like, but, if possible, more culpable failure to relieve Mulligan at Lexington. Our points with unimportant particulars correspond so nearly with those contained in the official document, the substantial correctness and authority of which admit of no dispute, that we may, as that document has already been presented to our readers, spend little time on this most important matter. It is, however, true that Gen. Lyon, on the 19th day of July—nearly a month before the battle of Springfield—sent a dispatch to Col. F. P. Blair, Jr., then in Washington, stating that he was threatened with a force of 30,000 men. Col. Blair sent this dispatch to Gen. Fremont, then in New York, with an urgent request for him to repair to St. Louis. The General left New York, and arrived at St. Louis on the 25th. Here he was met by Capt. Cavender, of the 1st Missouri regiment, and Major Farrar, Aid to Gen. Lyon, who made a statement similar to that contained in the dispatch to Blair, and [illegible] Gen. Lyon's earnest demand [illegible]. But he did not aid. After a few days, Major Phelps, of [illegible], brought him, soon after, a second request from Gen. Lyon of the same purport as the first. John S. Phelps, a Member of Congress from Springfield, a thoroughly loyal and upright man, arrived in St. Louis with a third message more urgent than the others. It was unheeded. Col. Richardson, formerly Secretary of State for Missouri, then arrived in St. Louis on a similar errand; but he danced attendance in the ante-room of the General three days, but *could not get in to the august presence*. In the meantime, reports purposely put afloat by the enemy, came to St. Louis that Cairo and Bird's Point were threatened with attack. Although these places were well fortified and defended by heavy guns, and could, under any circumstances, have held out against any force that could have been brought against them until reinforced from Indiana, Illinois, and, if necessary, the other States of the Northwest, Gen. Fremont allowed himself to be deluded by the transparent policy of the enemy, and believed the reports were as really threatening as they sounded. At that time, he had nine regiments under Pope in North Missouri, two regiments at Rolla, 115 miles from Springfield, besides almost any number of Home Guards in St. Louis. He took four regiments from Pope's command to reinforce Cairo and Bird's Point, but made no effort to send forward the two regiments at Rolla, the commanders of which, Cols. Wyman and Stevenson, begged to be permitted to go with such transportation as they could command, and, if necessary, half rations for their men. They were imperatively forbidden; and the gallant Lyon—the noblest spirit of the war—protesting that he was needlessly sacrificed by a superior power, was forced into that fatal fight, and fell. His army retreated towards Rolla. In the opinion of the best military men, all was not lost even then. The two Rolla regiments, burning to get into the fray and avenge the death of their companions in arms, might have been sent forward; and, thus reinforced, the column under the lead of Sigel could have again struck the enemy, crippled and paralyzed by the late battle, cut him up and driven him out of the State. We have the word of a brave and truthful man, who was with General Lyon on Friday, before the fight (the battle was on Saturday) that, with high indignation, in the presence of most of the members of his staff, he declared his belief that there was a deliberate purpose to cut him off and destroy his force! We urge no charge against General Fremont that he had such a purpose; but there were those about him and now controlling him, who are not exempt from great suspicion of this crime. It is certain that he and they might have succored that gallant soldier and aided him in destroying the army by which he was encompassed; they had the means and men; but lacked only that military discretion which could comprehend the situation. He sleeps; but his fate is a perpetual reproach to those who might have aided him but did not.

ABOUT COL. MULLIGAN.

And now in relation to Colonel Mulligan, we need say little. The indignation which his fall evoked here has not cooled by the lapse of time and a more perfect knowledge of the facts. His surrender was so cruel, so unnecessary, and so shameful to our arms, that we touch the matter lightly, fearing that we shall say too much. The Adjutant General has detailed the facts—how at Booneville we had 5000, at Jefferson City 10,000, at Otterville 5000, at Rolla 6000, at St. Louis 9000 to 12,000, at Kansas City 5000 troops, not one of whom, save the forlorn hope of Sturgis, and the few who started by steamer and hurried back, being too poor in numbers to do aught but share his fate, went to his aid! We have only to add, on the authority of Hon. John A. Gurley, Member of Congress from Cincinnati, at that time a member of General Fremont's staff, that a messenger from Colonel Mulligan, with his loud cry for reinforcements cooled his heels two days among the thieves in Fremont's ante room, unable to put down the court etiquette there enforced by the sharp sabres of the body-guard, and at last by the aid of Lieutenant Governor Hall, got in only to hear that the General "would see about it." Next day there was rain, and the advertised inauguration of Benton Barracks was necessarily postponed. Finally the ceremony was enacted and the body guard exhibited for the delectation of the public; but the gallant Colonel and his band of 2700 men were destroyed. These are the plain facts. How can we praise that strategy or applaud such a commander?

THE CALIFORNIANS.

When General Fremont took command of the Department of the West, he brought with him or there soon followed him, a half dozen, more or less, of men well known in California, whose reputation for sharpness was greatly in advance of their honesty. The people have been fully informed, in regard to the names and antecedents of these men, and they know, and Gen. Fremont, better acquainted with them than any one else, ought to have known, that they were unfit for places of trust and responsibility. But they were eagerly welcomed, and very soon, to the exclusion of the Union men of the State who were well acquainted with the wants of the Department, the topography of the country and the character of the markets, they were nominated to places that they were only too glad to fill, and became, to the exclusion of every body else, the confidential advisers and trusted agents of the Commander—having easy access to him at all times, and for any purpose, when the first men of the State were denied. To them the unblushing scoundrelism which has marked the management of the army matters in the West, is due—to them and their confederates from the eastern slope of the Continent, the ruin of the General is due.

THE BARRICADES.

We have already said that in the case of Mulligan, his messenger waited two days in the ante-room at Head-Quarters before he could get his demand for reinforcements before the General who sat inside. The barricades had been erected. The guards with drawn sabres, the secretaries with the usual official insolence of the tribe, and the ceremonies which bar out a petty despot from the vulgar outside world, were in full commission, and no matter what the urgency of the call or the character or business of the visitors, no man could break down the obstacles which stood in the way of his ingress, until the California gang were pleased to permit them to be leveled. The chief Secretary was one I. C. Woods, a Californian who acted at once as a Major, if we are not mistaken, Master of Ceremonies at this Republican Court, Master of Transportation for the army, and, if he is not belied, the partner of various and sundry outsiders. No paper, letter, messenger or visitor escaped his vigilance. No marks of "private," "confidential," or "personal" made him respect seals. Everything went through his hands. He assumed, no doubt, with the approbation of his superior, to direct who should and who should not see the General. Governors of States furnishing troops by the ten thousand, Senators, Members of the House of Representatives, members of the Missouri State Convention, Fremont's own Brigadier Generals, the most eminent citizens of the State bringing information of prime importance, spies with particulars touching the state of the opposing army, officers with offers of regiments of men, the members of the Union Defence Committee of our city, all were not only kept waiting for days in that ante-room, but were treated with marked contempt. To see the Commander of the Department, save in cases which make the exception to the rule, has at any time in the last two months been a matter of greater difficulty than to get an audience of the Emperor of France, the head of an Empire and an army of 400,000 men. It was for the interest of the Californians and their confederates that this should be so; because, while all others were excluded they had free access by the back stairs. We shall see how they have profited by their privileges.

THE BODY GUARD.

It is usual for Generals and Commanders of Departments to have a corps designated as a Body Guard. Their duties are supposed in an army to be confined, so far as they relate to the safety of the person of the General, wholly to the field. Not so with Fremont's. They are ever at hand. With barracks adjacent to his house, the latter a palace rented at $6,000 per year, and the former built at an enormous expense and of a capacity capable of containing 2,500 men. They seem an imposing adjunct of the regal state and ceremony which our Republican General has assumed. Yet in its infancy, the corps is magnificently equipped and mounted, at an expense that will stagger plain people when the truth is told.

USES OF THE BARRICADES AND BODY GUARD.

The barricades maintained by the sabres of the body-guard, have had their purposes. They have enabled the Californians and their confederates whom they were forced to take into their service, to use their commander to their own profit. The proof is in the testimony taken before the

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Toward the close of the last session of Congress, a Committee of the House was chosen to look into Army and Navy contracts. This committee has been in session most of the summer in New York, Boston, [illegible] Washington, etc., and has unearthed a vast amount of rascality, and has secured various sums that have been wrongfully taken from the Government. At the session of the committee in St. Louis running through two weeks, in which near two hundred witnesses were examined, an amount of waste, extravagance, corruption, rascality, prodigacy and downright and unblushing scoundrelism have been developed that is without parallel in the history of this country.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

The California gang had the inside. The back stairs were always free to them, and while men who were anxious to deal with the Government—farmers with horses and mules, manufacturers with all sorts of supplies for army use—were in vain laying their offers before the proper contracting officers of the Government, these patriots from the Pacific were getting the General's name to whatever orders or requisitions they were pleased to ask, and at prices which have not failed to make all of them rich.

SOME PARTICULARS.

There were five forts—each one as useless as the fifth wheel to a coach—erected on a semi-circle on the western boundary of St. Louis. These were constructed by men employed by the day or hour, but divided into gangs, working day and night, and at wages that far exceeded the average of prices paid in St. Louis to laboring men. The cost of these, thus built, was about $60,000. But five other forts were required, each a *fifth larger* than, though of the same pattern as, the five first. The contract for their construction was made, by command of the General, with one E. L. Beard, one of his old California neighbors; and General (late Provost Marshal) McKinstry's friends say that the prices were agreed upon between the contracting parties. To show the character of the transaction and the enormous waste of public money, we specify a few items, which we know to be correct, as we have had the original contract in our hands:—

For excavations, (the ground is yellow loam, with not a pebble in it,) 45 cents per cubic yard—worth from 7 to 10 cents.

For embankments—the dirt thrown with the shovel out of the trenches, and that only—fifty-five cents per yard—excavations and embankments amounting to $1.00 per yard. The testimony of practical men is, that 15 to 20 cents would have been a remunerative price.

For all puddled earth, 90 cents per yard. The work was done for a fraction more than 9 cents.

For sodding the slopes and the sod walls on the scarp, $1.50 per square yard—worth 20 cents.

For fascines—bundles of twigs bound up like a sheaf of wheat—$1.00 per cubic foot. They were worth, possibly, 10 cents.

For lumber—square timber reduced to board measure and planks—these are the figures, $100 per 1,000 feet! This includes, in the words of the contract, stuff for officers' quarters, soldiers' barracks, sewers, &c., &c. It is worth there $12 to $14 per 1,000.

But in this connection, the cisterns in the earthworks for a supply of water for some impossible siege, afford the richest item. They are contracted for at 25 *cents per cubic gallon of 231 inches*. A cistern holding 10,000 gallons, well bricked up, cemented and finished for the pump, costs here $30 to $40. Each one of these military cisterns, of like capacity, has cost $2,500!

These figures are staggering; but they are nominated in the bond, and Mr. Beard has, thanks to the General's care for him, got a large part of his money. How much the whole job costs, we did not learn; but that, when the bottom is reached, the sum will be found enormous, let these prices attest. We make no charges in connection with this matter. The facts are what the people want. We have told them. The publication of the testimony will bear us out. We commend them to the notice of the lumbermen, and all other men who have blamed the TRIBUNE for its frequent allusions to the California gang.

But while on this branch of the investigation, let us say more: Everybody recollects that when Mr. Cameron, Secretary of War, returned to Washington from Missouri, he peremptorily ordered, 1st, that the work on those fortifications should be arrested at once; 2d, that no more money should be paid by the disbursing officers on account of these contracts; and, 3d, that hereafter, all purchases for the use of the army should be made only by the proper officers of the Government, of whom there are plenty there. These orders were transmitted to the General, and printed in all the newspapers. In defiance of them, the works were finished, and Gen. Fremont a short time ago, peremptorily ordered Major Allen, the Quartermaster there, to pay this man Beard, his California neighbor, $60,000 on account of them. The order was disobeyed and transmitted to Washington. He also quite as peremptorily ordered the same officer to empower this same Beard to purchase for the army now in the field, supplies to the amount of nearly $1,600,000, among which the following items occur—4000 mules, 400 wagons, 150 ambulances, a corresponding amount of harness, &c., &c! Mr. Beard is not known to the army; but his earthworks will make him famous. These orders are in testimony, and copies of all have been sent to the Department. Let others characterize the General's offence, when we tell them that, at this moment, there are more than 3000 mules, 300 wagons, and an unlimited supply of harness, for which it would appear that the army has no present use, between St. Louis and Sedalia. But Mr. Beard wanted a job. The Treasury is probably richer by a quarter of a million that he did not get it. The General's disregard of a positive and necessary command of the War Department went for naught. Let him settle with his superiors.

HORSE AND MULE CONTRACTS.

In the items and charges above we give only specimen bricks. In all the operations of this gang that the Committee has touched, this waste, profligacy and rascality are manifest in just as clear a light. The necessity for thousands of horses and mules, afforded them an opportunity that they could not neglect. Their plan of operations was this: One of these back-stairs men would, say to-day, importune the General for an order (—nothing was advertised for—that would not do, of course!) for 5,000 horses at any figure, ranging from 119¼ to 150 dollars, according to the service for which the animals were intended. Next day another order for 1,000 would be got, and next day a third order for 500. The usual method was this: To offer these orders for sale, at prices like these—for an order for 2,000 horses, $20,000; for 1,000, always $10,000; for 500, not less that $5,000. But when buyers were not plenty at these figures, the contractors themselves commonly would undertake to procure the animals. And right here new phases of rascality are opened.

HOW TO BUY CHEAP HORSES.

One man—a Californian, of course—having an order of 5,000 horses, sends his clerk, or secretary rather (all these villians have secretaries!) to the country to make contracts for what he wants. This underling or sub-scoundrel goes all about and among the farmers, makes contracts, signed with the name of his employer as principal, by himself, agent, for horses at $119¼ cash. By and by the horses begin to come in from the farmers in Missouri and Illinois, in lots of 10 to 20, and as high as 100, the owners having their contracts in their pockets. Looking up the principal in the bargain, he seems to know nothing about the matter at all. His agent, he says, has exceeded his powers; he is not now buying horses; the Government will take no horses. The agent pleads not guilty; he did not mean to do wrong; he is sorry; he can't help it. The result is that the farmers, owing for horses that they have bought at $110 each, with the apparent certainty of selling at $119¼, are compelled, after feeding their animals for a week or more, to sell at any price that the contractors may give—say $60 to $70 each. The horses are turned over to the Government at $119¼ apiece. With whom the contractor divides the profits of the transaction, we do not say.

ANOTHER WAY.

One of the Government Inspectors of horses at St. Louis, is a graduate of the Kentucky State Prison. He is sworn to do his duty—as he understands it, and he does not fail to keep his oath, thus; A lot of horses is brought in—in one instance, 400 belonging to farmers within easy reach, say 100 miles of St. Louis; he inspects the lot, and though they are good sound and serviceable animals, without reason rejects to all but 40. The owners complain and swear, but oaths do no good; after a few days, some agent of some contractor, with his order directly from Gen. Fremont, comes around and offers $60 each for the rejected animals. They are bought, reinspected and turned over to Uncle Sam at $119¼ to $150 each!

ANOTHER WAY STILL.

Contractors have been Inspectors—buying with one hand and inspecting with the other. The result has been that the Government yards are full of all the dregs and leavings of all horse creation. Animals lame, blind, halt, afflicted with all the diseases that equine flesh is heir to; are far too common. Out of 411 sent to one cavalry regiment, only 76 were found fit for service—a fact which implies a swindle on the Government of at least $40,000.

CAMP SULLIVAN, WARSAW, October [illegible].

To Col. Wm. [illegible] [illegible] ... horses being a part of the Missouri contract.

Very respectfully,
[Signed] DAVID MCKEE, Major.
GEORGE ROCKWELL, Captain.
JOHN SCHUMM, Lieutenant.

ALL IN THE RING.

Of the hundreds of persons from Illinois and Missouri, who intent only upon business profits, have been to St. Louis to sell horses, mules or beef cattle, none have succeeded without seeing some of that California gang whom Gen. Fremont has collected about him. The common price asked has been $10 each for the animals of the horse kind called for by the orders obtained. *Selover*—a Major and an old partner of Fremont, is in the habit, when an application is rejected, of taking the arm of the applicant and saying: "I can fix this for you. I am an old friend of Fremont. I was with him in Europe. I was his partner. I know him well. I have influence with him. Now I must have something for my services. Give me $10,000 and you can have an order for 1,000 horses, and no more shall be said!" Who authorises "Major" Selover to do this, we know not. That such is his practice, and no man has had any luck in selling horses or mules who did not submit to his terms, the testimony before the Committee will show. When the Major was out of the way some other one of the gang was sure to supply his place.

ITEMS BEARING ON THE ABOVE.

Mr. Robbins, of Detroit, swears that he offered $10,000 for an order for 1,000 horses, but $20,000 was asked. W. S. Gurnee, of this city, was asked $20,000 for a 2,000 horse order; not choosing to deal in that way, he declined. Sam. Buckmaster, of Alton, paid $5,000 for an order for 500 horses, and made money by the purchase. We mention these as proofs only.

ORDERS FOR SALE.

Orders for horses, mules, and all the supplies of the Quartermaster's department in St. Louis, have for a long time been articles of commerce, bargain and sale in St. Louis. Got out of Fremont—we know not how—they have been the means of enriching a gang of scoundrels the like of whom never came from California.

OTHER MATTERS.

In the other supplies outside of horses and mules—in clothing for the soldiers, arms, blankets, wagons, harness, shoes, medicines—everything—the rule stated above has prevailed. Cases like this are frequent: Samples of shoes are exhibited at $13 per dozen. They are summarily and unceremoniously rejected. Before the exhibitor gets back to his store, one of the gang at his heels, buys all the shoes, say 4,000 pairs at the price above named and before night the *Government drays* are sent to his store, the shoes loaded on and taken up to the Government warehouse and paid for at $24 per dozen! We do not know who makes the odd $9 per dozen. Certainly the soldiers do not. So of the blankets to keep our boys warm—fraud presided at their purchase, inspection and distribution. In one case Capt. Turnley, Asst. Q. M. tried to arrest the swindle, but was defeated, and as a consequence of his interference, sent off to the interior where his scruples would not interrupt the "regular progress of business!"

From the greatest to the smallest thing, the gang and their confederates have exacted tribute. Wooden rules for Engineers, charged at ten prices, picket pins for cavalry horses at three prices,—from these things up along to battery harness and wagons by the hundred, the swindling has all the while been active and successful. The cavalry equipments, furnished by Condit Wooley & Co., of this city, had ten dollars each added to their price before the Government got them—not for the benefit of the house by which they were made, but for the profit of the confederates, into whose hands they went, and by whom they were sold to Uncle Sam. In every thing that the Committee investigated this dishonesty and robbery were discovered. We could pile incident upon incident, proof upon proof, fact upon fact, but the above will suffice. In the opinion of the Committee, not half of the many millions spent by Fremont has enured, to the benefit of the Government—the balance has gone into the pockets of the gang by whom he is surrounded. One house alone in St. Louis whose services they have had occasion to use, has had dealings with Fremont and the Quartermaster to the amount of nearly one million of dollars, the profits on which were full $400,000. A fair business for three months!

THE PURCHASE OF ARMS.

Our readers have all heard of the generosity, foresight, and patriotism of Gen. Fremont in the purchase of arms in Europe, where he was when the war broke out. He never bought a gun as far as the Committee can ascertain. When he got to St. Louis a lot of rejected Austrian muskets, (needle-primers unknown to our service) followed him. They were thirty thousand in number, and were imported at a cost of $2.25 or $2.75. They fell into the hands of one of the "gang," and were sold to our General at $6.50. Sent to Cincinnati to be rifled and altered to percussion caps, at $4.65 each, they are now worth just $6.50 per cord, or the price of old iron. Thousands of them are lying about St. Louis worthless, and at Cairo, in the boxes in which they were packed—the soldiers refusing to use them.

A lot of rejected Hall's carbines, sold by our Government as unfit for use, were bought by Gen. Fremont from one of the "gang," at $22 each—a transaction that afforded a profit it is said of $90,000 nett. The rule of action in these two cases, has extended to all other arms and equipments furnished the department. An agent of a New York house dealing in arms, though two months in St. Louis, and having the most approved guns, has been unable to sell one. He would not submit to the extortion and rascality of the gang, and of course he could do nothing.

NOT ACCORDING TO LAW.

A large part of the contracts made at St. Louis are in direct violation of law, and the army regulations. The supply officers of the Government, save McKinstry, have rarely been consulted. The orders from the purchase, have come directly for the General himself without the intervention of Quartermaster or Commissary. In many of the cases, no prices are named in the order, leaving them to be fixed by the rapacity of the contractor.

OTHER LAWLESSNESS.

In this great battle for the maintenance of Law, the Major General commanding the Western Department is as lawless as any rebel. He pays no attention whatever to acts of Congress, the orders of his superiors, the usages of the service, or the rights of individuals. When he wants money he takes it—when he wants property he seizes it. In the case of the fortifications, he set the Secretary of War at defiance, completing them in direct contravention of his orders, paying for them in the same way, and in commanding the Quartermaster to authorise the contractor for the forts to buy a million of dollars worth of supplies. Said contractor was, as we have said, a Californian—an old friend and neighbor of Fremont. When the General wants a lot he occupies it. He has put improvements of a permanent character, worth $30,000 on a piece of ground, without even saying a word to the owner. He unites railroads without consulting their officers. He furnishes rolling stock without asking if it is wanted—any thing that will give Wood, Haskell, Beard, Selover or Palmer a contract is never denied them.

OTHER LAWLESSNESS.

This is in proof: Wanting some money one day, he sends to the Paymaster to send it to him. The Paymaster says the funds in his hands are directed to a specific object by law of Congress, and that he cannot obey. He was clearly right, but the General sends down a file of soldiers, puts him under arrest for doing his duty, and takes the money he wants. A more outrageous and unmilitary act, no man, General or private, could be guilty of.

HOW HE STANDS.

Gen. Fremont now stands in direct opposition to the authority of his Government. The Government or the General must yield. In its eyes he is an offender; and were he not so entrenched by his Proclamation in the hearts of the people, he would be court-martialled and at once dismissed from the service. Those who with a knowledge of the facts of the case support him, are abetting robbery and incipient treason.

WHY THESE THINGS ARE NOT KNOWN.

The Press in St. Louis is awed or silenced. One of the papers is covered by a mortgage of a large amount—said to be $[illegible],000—held by the California gang. It is loud in its praise of their patron and themselves. Another paper attempted to tell the truth and was promptly suppressed, and its publisher put under military arrest. Martial law prevails in St. Louis. [illegible] The telegraph is under [illegible] and no dispatch can go [illegible] approved at head quarters. [illegible] of papers [illegible] contracts [illegible]. Under his iron rule, [illegible]. The scenes in his court [illegible] of Venice, Naples and [illegible] we have heard so much.

IN VIEW OF THESE THINGS, WHAT THE COMMITTEE DID.

We are informed upon sufficient authority, that when the Investigating Committee concluded their labors at St. Louis, they sent a dispatch to Washington, (by mail to Springfield so that it might not be stopped,) telling the President the condition of affairs in Missouri, and urging upon him the instant removal of Fremont, upon the ground that in his hands the war could not be continued a year, for reason of want of funds to supply the waste and profligacy in his Department.

WHY HE IS NOT REMOVED.

The error of the President was in meddling with Fremont's proclamation; and though we have the highest authority for saying that that document forms no part of the accusations against him, the removal is delayed until the people are satisfied of his incompetency, now so glaring to all who have looked into his affairs. In the meantime, the confederates of the California gang are circulating through the country the lie that the Cabinet is persecuting him because he is making himself, by his military successes, a prominent candidate for the Presidency, and that the effort is to disgrace and get him out of the way! Was ever lie so monstrous?

WHY DEBTS ARE NOT PAID.

Taking Fremont's contracts and orders as the basis of the calculation, the Government owes many millions of money in St. Louis which it neglects to pay; and this is the reason why: The gang and their confederates have evidences of indebtedness based on these frauds, a few of which we have recited. The Treasury does not intend to pay them. If money is sent out for any purpose, General Fremont will seize it, and discharge the obligations of his friends. Hence the President has sent out a commission—Holt, Davis, and Campbell—to examine the accounts and reduce the demands to a fair proportion. When Fremont is out of the way and the Commission has concluded its labors, the flow of gold will begin. Until these things happen, creditors must suffer. Let them charge their misfortunes where they belong!

THE GOVERNMENT TO BLAME.

The Government that runs counter to the instincts of its people is sure to fall into a slough. In this case, its apparent opposition to the emancipation of the slaves of rebels has had its expected and legitimate effect. In opposition to the Government, Fremont has made himself the representative of a Great Idea, and, as such, has become so endeared to the people—wrongfully but really endeared—that he cannot be peaceably disturbed. The President has all the while, since Mulligan fell, known of his incapacity, of the nature of his surroundings, and the character of his transactions. He is opposed to him, and every member of the Cabinet, and every head of a Bureau in the War Department is opposed to him; but the ghost of the Proclamation rises before them, and they hesitate. The time has come to delay no longer. The question now is, Is Fremont or the Government supreme?

HOW ALL THESE THINGS AFFECT THE ARMY.

We touch on a sad topic. The disorders and irregularities of which we have spoken might be forgiven, and the peculations that challenge disbelief might be forgotten, if, in the management of the army, there had been ordinary skill or ordinary sense. But while Fremont, behind his barricades, has been debating profound questions like these—"Shall I ride in a two or four horse coach?" "Shall the color of the horses of my body guard be dark or light bay?" "Shall their tails be short or long?" "Shall the caps of the riders cost two dollars or ten?" (they cost the latter figure!) "Shall I have white kid military gloves or wash leather?" the men outside, upon whom the organization of the army depended—who have had abundance of time, money, credit, and other resources, to put it properly and strongly into the field, have mainly been so busy in robbing the Government, that they have had no time to look after our brave soldiers wants. The result is that with insufficient supplies, defective commissariat, an illy organized medical and hospital department, our boys from Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, have gone forth to suffer by hunger and perish by disease. Not less than three thousand, possibly five thousand of them are lying along the roads, from Jefferson City, Tipton and Sedalia, to Springfield, sick and ready to die. They are without attention, almost without food. They are quartered in houses, laid under hedges and fences, or lie by the roadside waiting painfully for death to come! Wherever they are, there is suffering and woe. The grim destroyer treads close upon the heels of the advancing columns, and many a gallant fellow who has gone out to fight his country's battles is yielding up his life to the uniform scoundrelism that has attended the management of the army of the West. God forbid that we should suppress or garble the truth, or in this matter invent a lie. We speak the words of truth and soberness when we say that never in the history of this country have our arms met such reverses and disasters before. You fathers, whose sons have gone to service, some of whom are gasping out their lives, without food, medicine or shelter—a prey to the incapacity of a commander, and the villainy of his associates, will not judge us harshly if we speak earnestly on a matter so grave as this. We would that things were otherwise—that Gen. Fremont were all that we hoped he would prove to be—that his associations were of the better sort, and that honest effort had been crowned by triumphant success. But we must tell the truth. If no other number of the TRIBUNE is ever printed; if we lose all we have; if our lives are the forfeit of our words, we must speak. Our country demands it and we cannot be silent.

A LAST WORD.

We have been persecuted for the warnings that we have uttered concerning the Department of the West, and our losses have neither been few nor unimportant; but we do not challenge hostile criticism, defy public opinion, estrange old friends and raise up new enemies for naught. We have our satisfaction in knowing that we have done our duty as patriots and men, and that we have been willing to hazard anything, that the cause and our country might be saved.

Election in Baltimore, To-day.

GEN. DIX'S PROCLAMATION TO ARREST TRAITORS OFFERING TO VOTE.

The following important proclamation has already been briefly alluded to in the telegraph:

HEADQUARTERS, BALTIMORE, November 1, 1861.

To the United States Marshal of Maryland and the Provost Marshal of the City of Baltimore:—

Information has come to my knowledge that certain individuals, who formerly resided in this State, and are known to have been recently in Virginia, bearing arms against the authority and the forces of the United States, have returned to their former homes, with the intention of taking part in the election of the 6th of November inst., thus carrying out at the polls the treason they have committed in the field. There is reason also to believe that other individuals, lately residents of Maryland, who have been engaged in similar acts of hostility to the U. S., or in actively aiding and abetting those in arms against the United States, are about to participate in the election for the same treacherous purpose, with the hope of carrying over the State, by disloyal votes, to the cause of rebellion and treason; I, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me to arrest all persons in rebellion against the United States, require you to take into custody all such persons in any of the election districts or precincts in which they may appear at the polls, to effect their criminal intent to convert the elective franchise into an engine for the subversion of the government and for the encouragement and support of its enemies.

In furtherance of this object I request the judges of election of the several precincts of the State, in case any such person shall present himself and offer his vote, to commit him until he can be taken into custody by the authority of the United States, and I call on all good and loyal citizens to support the judges of election, the United States Marshals and his deputies, and the Provost Marshal of Baltimore and police, in their efforts to secure a free and fair expression of the voice of the people of Maryland, and at the same time to prevent the ballot box from being polluted by treasonable votes.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major General Commanding.

Official Vote of Ohio.

The official vote of Ohio is announced, and shows the following result, for Governor:

David Tod	206,997
Hugh J. Jewett	151,794
Tod's majority	55,[illegible]

The other candidates stand about the same. The total vote is [illegible] less than the total Presidential vote of last year; and Tod, as a "Union candidate," [illegible]

FROM QUINCY.

Present Condition of Affairs in North Missouri.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, November 4, 1861.

This is a great town for rumors. Their character always depends on the excitement of the hour. In political times the most astonishing election returns are received in advance of the actual ones, and sometimes after. Illinois was made to vote for Douglas several times last fall. At the spring election in St. Louis a fearful mob was conjured up, and the *Democrat* office was "cleaned out." During the summer there were various others, one of which brought a Confederate army almost to the *gates* of the city. The last "cock-and-bull" story of this sort we had the other day concerning the Fiftieth regiment, a large portion of which, you know, was recruited in this city and county. Rumor rehearsed one or two fights, a number killed and wounded, and some two or three companies captured *en masse*. There was great excitement, much talk, appeals to everybody to know the particulars, which would have been readily given had they only been known. The telegraph was used to obtain information, but it would not respond. The more anxious ones then fixed their hopes on the train, which was to come in at seven o'clock from St. Jo. It was quite prompt, but brought no news—none at all—and so all voted the rumors to be untrue, and went home with lighter hearts. The next day showed that there had been some fighting, scouting, ambushing, &c., but that it was in general not discouraging—a number of our men had been wounded, but the rebels had paid for it dearly in a loss of ten killed, fifteen or twenty wounded, and some of their cattle confiscated. Next day an order came from Col. Bane for the absent officers and soldiers to report themselves at headquarters for duty forthwith, and there the matter rests. Fuller particulars come not. All is reported quiet each night, and nobody in the regiment seems to consider that any account of its battles and sieges for the public would be interesting. Perhaps they would not. I shall think so soon, unless the historian of the Fiftieth does his duty speedily.

There is nothing from Gen. Todd. Perhaps this is a hopeful sign, as our generals thus far, in the main, have made more noise on paper than elsewhere. His headquarters are understood to be at Hudson, but how he spends the time the public are not told. There are said to be some 7,000 troops along the line of the railroad, and there have been no raids on the track or the rails for some little time. The rebels herd together here and there occasionally, perhaps from the force of habit, perhaps to keep each other informed as to the prospects of the rebellion. With Price and his band just now on the borders of Arkansas, they are not particularly elated; still, while the rebellion holds out, or the South and Missouri has a modicum of niggers as an element of discord, or even the glorious privilege of bringing them there remains legalized on the State's statute books, so long will the blight of secession and treason retain a foothold.

From Canton, too, and that region, I can hear little, except that the military heroes gathered at Keokuk the other night and had a "blowout," the inevitable speech and champagne of course occupying a prominent niche in the proceedings. A few were slightly wounded in the region of the jugular, but speedily recovered, though they said the champagne was bad. This is to be regretted, though the greatest regret is that any money, public or private, should be spent for such stuff at a time when it is needed so very much for really useful purposes.

Gen. Adams is reported to be recruiting a brigade. His progress, I fear, is not encouraging, for Missouri is no more loyal than Kentucky, and Gen. Sherman says (according to Gen. Thomas) that the young men generally go into the secesh ranks. This is what I supposed and expected from the start. *Every one* of the Slave States, Delaware perhaps excepted, is virtually for secession. I know Kentucky has voted to stay in the Union, but it is a poor sort of loyalty which votes on one side and fights on the other. Gen. Sherman ought to know something about Kentucky by this time, and I am inclined to think he does. She has the material for a great army within her own border, but the disposition which her Home Guard have made of the arms distributed there by our confiding Government (see Thomas's report), and the number of troops actually furnished the Union army, tell the story as to the probable employment of her strength. Kentucky Unionism is of the sort which don't intend to fight much against their kith and kin of the cotton-dom. So of Missouri. Her old men counsel Unionism—her young men go to the Confederates. An old farmer from Missouri, who owns some property in this city, and who is himself really a good Union man, related to me some weeks ago his tribulations in restraining his son, a strong young man of about 20, from joining the rebels. He was infatuated, he said, with the idea that Missouri had been fearfully abused in her "rights," and he rather expected to find him among the Confederates when he returned home. And yet there was not a nigger on his farm. Take for instance Col. Glover's regiment, which he has been trying to raise since July. The Colonel is a thorough gentleman, personally popular, as good a military man, I presume, as the mass of Colonels, is an undoubted Union man, as he was one of the few Republicans of North Missouri, and yet his regiment lags badly. When I last inquired about it there were only two full companies, and four or five others with only a skeleton existence. The Government will find, if unconvinced yet, that the slave States are not going to do much to put down this pro-slavery rebellion. There are many good Unionists in theory who will be glad to see the necessary fighting done for them by the aid furnished from the free States, but they are so bound, hand and foot, by relationship, kindred views on slavery, ignorance of Republican sentiment, etc., that their own blows in the main, will not be heavy. This is a war between *liberty* and *slavery*—the combination of that irrepressible conflict of which Messrs. Lincoln and Seward prophesied in days of yore, and when *they* once believe that this is really the fact, the further progress of the war will not be delayed by further waiting for the patriotism of the border States to manifest itself.

Our hospital does not show a bad mortality, only twenty deaths out of 605 cases treated. It should be remembered too in this connection, that all the desperate cases in North Missouri, and even some from Leavenworth, are sent here. This is not referred to complainingly, as they must be sent somewhere, and it is bad enough to be sick and wounded without tarrying long in such an atmosphere as North Missouri; but it shows that the fighting boys are treated carefully and skillfully. Dr. Edward G. Castle is in charge, assisted by Dr. H. Douglass. The building does not promise to be as comfortable as is desirable for winter use. It was put up for a manufactory, has three spacious rooms on as many stories, and has answered admirably for summer. The main defects now is its openness. The floors are double, but are made of rough boards full of checks and cracks, and in the basement floor some of the planks are loose, through which great gusts of wind pour up, such as would be very acceptable in the attic, since that room—there being an open passage way from the basement—is the receptacle for much of the impure air generated below. Unless the government does something to remedy these defects the patients are likely to suffer some when winter sets in. The hospital has been in operation since July 18, but not a dollar of Government funds has yet been expended for its support, and only private liberality, aided by the energy of our "Pickets" and "Samaritan Sisters," has kept it up.

During last week the Circuit Court was in session, and one capital conviction has occurred. The convict is Addison Cunningham, of Payson. His son (or nephew, I am uncertain which) is also to be tried for participation in the crime. I heard but little of the case, but have read in the papers here what is claimed to be the "material portion" of the testimony, and I must say that I can see little about it that is "material." A whisky-shop keeper named Harrison, was found dead in May last in the vicinity of his cabin, apparently pounded to death with a club, and the neck of a favorite whisky bottle, which the deceased claimed in life was the gift of a friend, was found near him. The tracks of the supposed murderer were measured and found to correspond with those of Addison Cunningham, and judging by the published evidence alone, that is all there is to fasten the guilt upon the prisoner. The case excited little or no interest, very few; indeed, in the city knew anything about it, and it opened and closed all on the same day. The sentence has not yet been pronounced, as a motion for a new trial is pending.

TIMOLEON.

The Davenport Demokrat and the Proposed Dictatorship.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

GENTLEMEN:—In the Sunday's issue of the TRIBUNE you pointed to "a nucleus of treason at Davenport," referring the German paper, *Demokrat*, which "advocates the overthrow of the lawful government," etc., etc.

This is a misrepresentation, and justice requires, therefore, that you should give place to the following short explanation:

I have been publishing, for about ten years, in the State of Illinois, and stood always in the ranks of Northern freemen against slaveocracy. The entire Republican German press will verify this. *I have not changed principles and shall be ready any moment to sacrifice my life for this the best government of the world,* into whose battles I also have sent my sons.

Believing that the time of political party organizations is past, I supported, here in Davenport the Union movement. That is my crime, and a defeated officers' clique has since persecuted me and finally accused me of treason. I am no traitor, I recoil with horror at this word. Willingly and gladly I shall submit to the sentence of the German press of the North, and if that loyal press shall deem me guilty, I will hide my face in the darkest corner of the land.

A short time ago I was speaking in an editorial about the afflicting state of our national affairs, and argued that the salvation of our republic depended upon the abolition of slavery. I pointed to the threatening invasion of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois by the hordes of secessionists, and to a desolate state of affairs caused by such events, when everybody fighting in defence of his life and his family would care no more for authorities because there then would be none. I argued that the only means to prevent such a condition of anarchy, was to free the slaves and lay into their hands the dagger of revenge. Therefore I wanted the people to speak and to demand, *before it would be too late.*

These words have, in the Davenport *Gazette*, by an anonymous antagonist, and by a wrong translation, been perverted into a summoning to overthrow the Government.

In another place I said, that a successful termination of this war and the restoration of this republic in its integrity depend upon a union of the military forces of the North, at a leading and commanding place in [illegible] time of war to lay down the military affairs into the hands of a trustworthy man and General."

These words emanating from a mind full of love to our free Government have by the same paper been perverted into a summoning, to establish despotism upon the ruins of freedom.

My idea may be a wrong one, but not *treasonous*. By heaven, there is no treason in me!

As to Fremont—yes, I trust in him, as all the Germans do, and I pointed at him. But if my aggressors loved truth, then they would not have forgotten that I in an editorial shortly before had summoned my readers not to be shaken in their patriotism, if Fremont should be removed, because we were fighting *only for our Government and for the Union, and for nothing else.*

By publishing the above in the next issue of the TRIBUNE, you will confer a great favor upon me, and do justice to a wrongly persecuted man.

Very respectfully,
J. P. STIBOLT,
Editor of the Davenport Demokrat.
Davenport, Iowa, Nov. 4, 1861.

REMARKS.—The paragraph, upon which the item in our Sunday's issue was based, was as follows, from the Davenport *Demokrat* of Oct. 27th:

"Rome has taught us that in a time of great danger and national calamity, the fate of the Republic should be placed in the hands of a man we can trust, and *centralized in a Dictator*. We will have to take to this remedy to save the republic. We must tear it from the hands of unfaithful politicians, quacks and traitors. But who shall the people look to? To a man who knows exactly the sickly condition of the country, who knows the proper remedies, who has a keen sight and steady hand, who knows how to organize the proper means, and whose love for the republic and the people will allow him readily to offer all for these; and this man is—John C. Fremont. *The revolution has its rights—what the people have created, they may destroy.* Congress is the organ of the people. Let the people speak."

If this is a wrong translation, we have nothing more to say. It was sent to us by a reliable citizen of Davenport as a correct translation.

We cheerfully give Mr. Stibolt the space which he asks for his own vindication, but we must remind him that Congress has no more power to overthrow the President and constitute Fremont a Dictator, than the President has to overthrow Congress and constitute the Sturges Rifle Corps as a Long Parliament.

EXCITEMENT IN EGYPT.

A Campaign Among the K. G. C's.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MT. VERNON, Ill., Nov. 2, 1861.

The Union men of Jefferson and Washington counties have been greatly annoyed by the existence in our midst of the "K. G. C.'s," supposing such organizations foreboded mischief. However, recent events have convinced us that these societies were never gotten up in *sober earnest*, and that they were only organized for the fun of the thing. When the officer of Uncle Sam brought a few horsemen to McLeansboro to arrest certain rampant secessionists for the purpose of *swearing them in*, by hook or crook the prominent Mt. Vernonites received intelligence of the pranks of the Marshal. Greatly surprised at such irregular proceedings, and having been only in fun in former blusterings, and being true Union men *at heart*, were unwilling to remain any longer, even objects of suspicion. Accordingly, without waiting for the opening dawn of day, they sprung to their feet, and were instantly in full tilt for the I. C. R. R., as rumor has it, for the purpose of reporting themselves at Cairo, to convince Uncle Sam's officers of the genuineness of their devotion to their country. Brave soldiers, sleeping upon their arms and ranging in line of battle at the tap of the drum, never manifested half the celerity of movement evinced by the *loyal* men of Mt. Vernon. Nearly all classes and conditions were represented in the hegira. There were farmers and carriers; there were green men and brown men; there were pacers and trotters; there were swiftmen; but no slowmen. If in their haste a white streamer was left fluttering in their rear, it was only a flag of truce thrown to the breeze till they could reach Gen. McClernand's head quarters. Suffice it to say, that such devotion to the cause of their good old uncle is worthy of all praise.

As if loyalty were contagious, the "secesh-ers" of Washington county were soon electrified by the exciting intelligence. They first turned pale, then trembled, then vociferously declared that they were good Union men, and always had been so; and cruelly treated, in the facts of their being suspected of the contrary. They had only been in favor of Jeff. Davis's Union, that's all. It is to be hoped there will be but little more heard of the K. G. C.'s.

EGYPT.

FAIRFIELD, WAYNE COUNTY, Ill., October 30, 1861.

Editors Missouri Democrat:

Great excitement prevails through this portion of Egypt, caused by the arrest of the leading and prominent men of the K. G. C's. A squad of Uncle Sam's boys passed through McLeansboro in Hamilton county, and took in charge eight of the Grand Lights of the Circle. From thence they came to this place via of the small towns of New Baltimore and Middleton, picking up such second rate traitors as happened to fall in their way. On their arrival here they arrested three of the hatchet-faced rebels, (this expression is applicable to all of them,) Dr. J. J. R. Turney, Cyrus Dorman and Judge James Watson.

Dr. Turney, the prominent man among the Knights of this county, was loth to leave his circle of rebel friends, but he could not refuse Uncle Sam's boys' earnest invitations.

The Peace party is dead in this country, and its remains have been sent to headquarters, and we hope they will be decently hanged before being buried.

Yours, &c., L. O. M. BUTLER.

THE PLATTE VALLEY BANK.—Messrs. Rupert & Co. publish in the Pekin *Republican*, a card to the public, in which they state that the currency of that institution now afloat will be redeemed as speedily as they can convert their assets—real estate, &c.—into funds, and that the public will not loose a dollar by it. They assign their suspension to the difficulty of making collections, and the action taken by the business men of Pekin in refusing their currency, thus driving it in upon them for immediate redemption. Several business firms of Pekin advertise to take the notes at par in payment of debts due them.—*Peoria Transcript.*

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE,
Established in 1844.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.
176 Lake Street, Chicago.
As we are now doing business on a CASH BASIS, making CREDIT the exception instead of the RULE, we offer superior inducements to prompt paying dealers, and solicit an examination of our stock and prices:
Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Pig Tin, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Copper, Copper Bottoms, Fence Wire, Russia Iron, Imitation Russia Iron, Bright Wire, Galvanized Sheet Iron, Tinners' Tools, Japanned Tin Ware, Pressed Tin Ware, "WHEELING" NAILS.
A complete assortment of Cutlery and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions.
WM. BLAIR, C. B. NELSON, O. W. BELDEN. [ap1f61-1y]

STOVES!—STOVES!—STOVES!
Sanford's $1000 Challenge Heaters,
Sanford's $1000 Challenge Heaters,
Sanford's $1000 Challenge Heaters,
For Heating with One Fire
For Heating with One Fire
For Heating with One Fire
A SINGLE ROOM OR A WHOLE HOUSE,
A SINGLE ROOM OR A WHOLE HOUSE,
A SINGLE ROOM OR A WHOLE HOUSE.
GREAT FUEL SAVERS,
GREAT FUEL SAVERS,
GREAT FUEL SAVERS,
AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.
AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.
AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.
Cook Stoves, Parlor Stoves,
And the celebrated
SANFORD'S COAL GAS BURNERS.
General Dealers in Housekeeping Goods.
ALLEN & DALTON'S
Mammoth Housekeeper's Emporium,
71 Lake street, Tremont Block.

KEEP WARM.—
MERINO WRAPPERS,
SILK WRAPPERS,
Merino Drawers! Silk Drawers!
FOR LADIES,
FOR GENTLEMEN,
FOR BOYS,
A Complete Stock
AT LOW PRICES.
A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake Street.

ATTENTION, CAVALRY OFFICERS.—A few OFFICERS' SABRES, SASHES, SHOULDER STRAPS AND CAP ORNAMENTS, extra good and cheap, just received. Belts and Sashes manufactured at BOWEN'S Glove Store, No. 15 Clark street, over U. S. Express Office.

UNION TOBACCO FACTORY.
M. SCHOTTENFELS, manufacturer of
PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO.
Office and Factory 169 South Water street, between Wells and LaSalle streets, Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE—WORKS. Wm. Yarbury, 107 South Clark street [illegible]

CANDLES.—Grocers and others in want of GARRETT'S STEARIC LIGHTS, [illegible]

MONEY SAVED.
A. G. DOWNS & CO.
WILL SELL
Bleached and Brown Sheetings,
Bleached Shirtings,
Cotton Flannels, &c.,
AT A SMALL ADVANCE FROM OLD PRICES.
Another Case of those choice
SHAKER FLANNELS,
Just opened.
A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake Street.

P. HAYDEN, New York. | W. T. KAY, Chicago. | POLLOCK WILSON, Cincinnati, Ohio.
HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
No. 238 Randolph Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Are now receiving from their manufactories at
AUBURN, N. Y., NEWARK, N. J., AND COLUMBUS, O.,
THEIR FALL STOCK OF
SADDLE, HARNESS
AND
Carriage Materials,
Which, together with a complete assortment of
Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Bows, Springs and Axles,
THEY WILL OFFER TO THE TRADE FOR
CASH
At Prices that will not be Undersold.
HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
Have always on hand the largest assortment of
PATENT DASH AND ENAMELED LEATHER, ENAMELED CARRIAGE AND OIL CLOTH, SKIRTING, BRIDLE, COLLAR, AND
Oak and Hemlock
HARNESS LEATHER,
Horse Collars, Horse Blankets, &c.,
Which, together with everything pertaining to the
SADDLERY HARDWARE LINE,
They will sell at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

GREAT CARPET HALL.
HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
135 & 137—Lake St.—135 & 137
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS AND RUGS,
Curtain,
Furnishing, and
Upholstery Goods.
We Sell the Best Goods at Low Prices.

PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.
HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
GREAT CARPET HALL,
135 & 137.....Lake St......135 & 137
UP STAIRS.

HATS! BONNETS!! HATS! BONNETS!!
In every variety.
FOR WINTER WEAR,
At 41 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.,
Formerly S. J. HUESTON & SHAW.

GREAT CLOSING SALE OF
RICH MILLINERY GOODS,
At First Cost of Importation.
Our entire stock will be sold for cash until the whole is disposed of. Those who would avail themselves of Rare Bargains should call soon at 78 Lake street, (up-stairs.)
REMEMBER THE PLACE.
WEBSTER & GAGE,
78 LAKE STREET.

L. CORNELL & CO'S,
L. CORNELL & CO'S,
SEWING MACHINES,
SEWING MACHINES,
PRICES FROM $35 to $90.
WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.
WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.
4000 STITCHES PER MINUTE.
The most RAPID and SIMPLE machine in the world. It will NOT get out of order or drop stitches. A BLIND person can set the needle, for it CANNOT be set wrong. A CHILD can run it and use the Hemmer which turns the hem to the right side. It will do all kinds of sewing without basting. They are made with mathematical precision. They never fail to give satisfaction in practical use. TRY ONE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED. Many of the most wealthy families of this city have used them for years.
Send red stamp for Samples and Circular or call and see them at 108 Lake street (up-stairs.) Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 21, Chicago, Ill.

LUMBER!
To all parties in want of Lumber I would say that I am again in the trade, with a full assortment of SAWN LUMBER, and would invite their attention to my stock of
Clear Stuff, Boards, Joist, Scantling, Siding, Fencing, Flooring, Shingles, Lath, &c. &c. I am just starting, and will and must sell at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Orders receive prompt attention. Cars loaded in the yard.
Yard and Office, Beach street, between Polk and Twelfth. READ A. WILLIAMS.

THE PRACTICAL SINGING CLASS, being part first of the
FESTIVAL CHIMES,
is just published, and will be sent, post-paid, to any part of the country upon receipt of the price, Forty Cents. New Postage Stamps received same as money. Address the Publisher,
H. M. HIGGINS,
No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD
SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
85 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.

HATS! HATS!! CHILDREN'S
HATS!!
In Beaver, Felt & Straw.
A full selection for Winter Wear.
41 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
Formerly S. J. HUESTON & SHAW.

RICHMOND HOUSE,
CHICAGO, ILL.,
BOARD REDUCED TO
$1.50 PER DAY.
S. WINNE & SON, Proprietors.

BUCK WHEAT FLOUR.
20 sacks Buck Wheat Flour,
100 bbls. Choice Winter Apples,
10 bbls. "Bell" Cranberries,
10 bbls. "Cherry" Cranberries,
CHESTNUTS, HICKORY NUTS, &c.
H. P. STANLEY, 185 South Water street.

OLD SPANISH SILVER.—
WRIGHT & BROTHER
Are paying twenty-three cents for good Spanish quarters, No. 35 South Clark street.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the
NORTHWESTERN FUR COMP'Y.
No. 110 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
J. A. SMITH & CO.

PRIME BARLEY MALT AL[WAYS] [illegible]

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
P. PALMER,
112, 114, 116 Lake St.
500 Bales
DOMESTICS,
Bought before the late advance, and [illegible] from ¾ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.
50 Bales Stark Sheeting,
50 " Lawrence Sheeting,
50 " Appleton do.
50 " Indian Head do.
10,000 Stark Mill Bags,
20,000 Lewiston Bags,
15,000 Cohoes Bags,
15,000 Manchester Bags,
20,000 Stark Bags,
50 Cases Merrimac Prints,
25 " American Print Works,
25 " Richmond Works,
50 " Bleached Muslin,
20 " Cotton Flannels,
20 " Denims,
20 Bales Stripe and Tick,
200 " Batts,
25 Cases American De Laine,
HOSIERY,
NOTIONS,
SHAWLS, SI[LKS]
ALSO,
THE ABOVE AT RET[AIL].
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtains,
BEDDING AND FEATHERS,
P. PALMER,
112, 114 and 116 Lake St.

MILWAUKEE
MILL FURNISHING
ESTABLISHMENT.
RELIANCE WORKS
OF
Edward P. Allis & Co.
Nos. 290, 292 & 294 West Water St.,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,
Dutch Anker Bolting Cloth
AND MILL FURNISHING GOODS.
ALSO,
Gearing, Shafting and
Foundry Work of every description.
EDWARD P. ALLIS.

A VOICE FROM ILLINOIS.
HERRING'S SAFES
Again True to its Trust.
ST. CHARLES, Ill.
Messrs. HERRING & Co., Chicago, Ill.
GENTS:—This is to certify that in the destructive fire on the night of the 20th inst., which destroyed the three-story building in which [illegible] was located, I had one of your HERRING'S FIRE PROOF SAFES. [illegible] 9 o'clock P. M. until [illegible] Money and Papers were [illegible] and perfectly legible [illegible] ting with my customers [illegible] been through a fire.
Respectfully yours, J. P. [illegible]
The above adds another to the long list [illegible] truly FIRE PROOF SAFES, to be found [illegible] Store of HERRING & CO.

108 LAKE STREET.
108 LAKE STREET.
Peugeot's Great Variety Store.
Peugeot's Great Variety Store.
The Finest Stock of
FANCY GOODS,
FANCY NOTIONS,
FANCY T[OYS]
FOR SALE LOW,
FOR SALE LOW,
At Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
108 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

PRICES REDUCED.
100 Bbls. Oil,
KIERS' BEST,
FOR SALE BY
POPE & SLOCUM,
No. 122 CLARK STREET.

HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS.
SONTAGS, HOODS,
CAPS, SLEEVES,
SKATING CAPS,
MITTENS AND LEGGINGS,
Zephyr Worsteds,
Canvass, Chenille and S[illegible],
Head Dresses,
Woolen Hosiery,
MENS' AND BOYS' KNIT [illegible]
Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.
We have a very large assortment of these goods, and our prices are low to suit the times. Wholesale cash buyers will do well to [illegible] stock of Yarns and Hosiery.
SUTTON & BURT [illegible], 41 Lake st.

BARNUM BROTHERS,
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
FANCY BASKETS,
GERMAN AND AMERICAN [illegible]
BIRD CAGES,
TRAVELING BAGS, WORSTED AND [illegible]
Soaps and Perfumery, [illegible]
YANKEE NOTIONS.
For the millions and at PRICES to [illegible]

CHICAGO LEAD AND [illegible] WORKS.
Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts. [illegible]
Lead Pipe, Bullets, Bar and [illegible] Lead.
LINSEED OIL.
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead [illegible]
PUMPS AND HYDRANTS [illegible]

BABCOCK & P[illegible]
171 [illegible]
Mahogany, Rosewood and [illegible]

Special Notices.
Diptheria and Croup. [illegible]
To Horse Owners.—Dr. S[illegible] Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivaled [illegible]
For the cheapest and best [illegible] Jewelry, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc. [illegible]
CATARRH! CATARRH! CATARRH!!!
DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,
WARRANTED to be a sure cure for
CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons [illegible]
Catarrh in the Nose. [illegible]
Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00 [illegible]
Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells St. Dr. D. H. SEELYE.

Co-Partnership Notice.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we, the undersigned, have this day formed a Special and Limited Partnership [illegible] Andrew Schaller [illegible] City of Chicago [illegible] Otto Muschlechner [illegible]
DRUMMOND & FOND, Attorneys.
Chicago, Ill., October 1st, A. D. 1861.

Music Stores.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
99........South Clark Street.
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments [illegible]
At the Lowest New York Prices.

REMOVAL.
A. JUDSON HIGGINS
Has removed his stock of Musical Instruments & Sheet Music to
95 Washington, between Clark [illegible]

Hats, Caps and Furs.
FURS! FURS! FURS!
J. & A. HERZOG,
Practical Furriers and dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND FURS.
[illegible]
REPAIRINGS ON FURS NEATLY DONE.
Military Caps made to order.
J. & A. HERZOG, 102 Lake st.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN
AND
HUDSON BAY COMPANY
FURS.
Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's [illegible] Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, [illegible]
BEEBE'S SILK HATS.
Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, [illegible]
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.
Furriers and Manufacturers,
107 Randolph Street......Chicago.
All goods warranted as represented. Cash for shipping Furs.

Business Cards.
R. T. CRANE & BROTHERS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all [illegible]
PIPES FOR STEAM, GAS AND WATER.
[illegible]
STEAM AND HOT WATER APPARATUS,
102 WEST LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,
And dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SKINS. [illegible]

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 18 & 20 River St., Chicago.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State St.
have now on hand [illegible]

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.
GLUE!
NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONE BLACK, BONE MANURE
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
60 South Wells Street (Lloyd's Block) [illegible]
JOHN A. LIGHTHALL.

SHIP BUILDING AND SH[illegible] REPAIRING.—The undersigned [illegible]

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

P. PALMER

112, 114, 116 Lake St.

600 Bales

DOMESTICS,

Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ½ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

50 Bales Stark Sheeting,
50 " Lawrence Sheeting,
50 " Appleton do.
50 " Indian Head do.
40,000 Stark Mill Bags, $37.50 per M
20,000 Lewiston Bags, $35.50
15,000 Cohoes Bags, $36.00
15,000 Manchester Bags, $34.50
20,000 Ozark Bags, $32.50
50 Cases Merrimac Prints,
25 " American Print Works,
25 " Richmond Works,
50 " Bleached Muslin, Under W
20 " Cotton Flannels,
20 " Denims,
20 Bales Stripe and Tick,
200 " Batts,
25 Cases American De Laine, 17

HOSIERY, NOTIONS, SHAWLS, SILKS, ALSO, THE ABOVE AT RETAIL

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods, BEDDING AND FEATHERS,

P. PALMER,

112, 114 and 116 Lake St.

MILWAUKEE MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.

RELIANCE WORKS OF Edward P. Allis & Co. (Formerly Decker & Seville) Nos. 290, 292 & 294 West Water St., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths AND MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY. ALSO, Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work of every description.

EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

A VOICE FROM ILLINOIS. HERRING'S SAFE Again True to its Trust.

St. Charles, Ill., Sept. 9th, 1861. Messrs. Herring & Co., Chicago, Ill. Gents:—This is to certify that in the destructive fire on the night of the 29th inst., which destroyed the three-story building in which my store was located, I had one of your HERRING'S FIRE PROOF SAFES. The Safe remained in the fire from 12 o'clock P. M. until 6 o'clock A. M., when it was taken out. Money and Papers were removed in good order and perfectly legible, so that I have no trouble in settling with my customers any more than if I had not been through a fire. Respectfully yours, J. P. FUNK.

The above adds another to the long list of truly FIRE PROOF SAFES, to be found only in store of HERRING & CO.

108 LAKE STREET. 108 LAKE STREET. Peugeot's Great Variety Store. Peugeot's Great Variety Store. The Finest Stock of FANCY GOODS, FANCY NOTIONS, FANCY TOYS, FOR SALE LOW, FOR SALE LOW, At Peugeot's Great Variety Store, 108 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

PRICES REDUCED. 100 Bbls. Oil, KIERS' BEST, FOR SALE BY POPE & SLOCUM, No. 122 CLARK STREET.

HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS. SONTAGS, HOODS, CAPS, SLEEVES, SKATING CAPS, MITTENS AND LEGGINGS, Zephyr Worsteds, Canvass, Chenille and Silk, Head Dresses, Woolen Hosiery, MENS' AND BOYS' KNIT SOCKS, Ladies' and Childrens' Hosiery.

We have a very large assortment of the above goods, and our prices are low to suit the times. Wholesale cash buyers will do well to look at our stock of Yarns and Hosiery. SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 Lasalle street.

BARNUM BROTHERS, 138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL. Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, FANCY BASKETS, GERMAN AND AMERICAN DRUGS, BIRD CAGES, TRAVELING BAGS, WORSTED AND CANVAS, Soaps and Perfumery, and YANKEE NOTIONS. For the million and at PRICES to SUIT THE TIMES. BARNUM BROTHERS.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS. Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts., West Side. Lead Pipe, Bullets, Bar and Sheet Lead, LINSEED OIL, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

BABCOCK & PE[illegible] 173 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut [illegible]

Special Notices.

☞ Diptheria and Croup.—For [illegible] remedy [illegible]. This Ointment has been [illegible] over twenty years, and constantly [illegible] particularly in Rheumatism, [illegible] Sore Eyes, Burns, Piles, [illegible]. Price 25 cents.

THROAT AND LUNGS.—At this season of the year when coughs and colds are troublesome every family should have a safe and certain remedy at hand. RANSOM'S HIVE SYRUP AND TOLU is the very thing. It is not only pleasant for children to take, but is a sure cure for Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents. The Trade supplied by D. RANSOM & CO. (Proprietors), Eastville, Madison County, N. Y. oc11-lm

☞ To Horse Owners.—Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching. Its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street.

☞ For the cheapest and best Hair Jewelry, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. OSWALDT, 100 Lake street, and examine those wonderful productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. His Hair Jewelry contains always the newest Paris styles. All articles will give entire satisfaction.

CATARRH! CATARRH!! CATARRH!!! DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY!! WARRANTED to be a sure cure for CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that with fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced as a

Catarrh in the Nose,

The secretions being to the throat, and bronchial tubes and finally the lungs.

It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.

The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, and find that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or else they fall into the throat, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is, that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucous, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place, the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it. The above are the symptoms of Catarrh as they appear in different cases.

By the use of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed. And I have sufficient confidence in the Remedy to assure all who are disposed to test its virtues in curing Catarrh, that if after the trial of the Remedy for one month, no benefit is received the amount paid will be returned.

Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use one month, with full and clear directions.

Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells Street. Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4380, Chicago, Ill.

Co-Partnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we, the undersigned, have this day formed a Special and Limited Partnership, of which Otto Muschlechner is the General Partner, and Andrew Schaller is the Special Partner, to do a Wholesale Liquor Business in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, under the firm name of [illegible]; that the said Andrew Schaller, as the special partner, has contributed the sum of three thousand dollars to the capital stock in said firm, that the said Otto Muschlechner has contributed the sum of four thousand four hundred and ninety six dollars and eight cents; that the said partnership begins on the first day of October, A. D. 1861, and is to continue for one year and until the second day of October, A. D. 1862; that the firm name of said Partnership is to be Otto Muschlechner, who resides in the City of Chicago, and that said Andrew Schaller resides in the City of Elgin, County of Kane, and State of Illinois.

OTTO MUSCHLECHNER, ANDREW SCHALLER.

Chicago, Ill., October 1st, A. D. 1861.

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS, 99......South Clark Street......99

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line.

At the Lowest New York Prices. Post Office Box 3404.

REMOVAL.—A. JUDSON HIGGINS has removed his stock of Musical Instruments and Sheet Music to 95 Washington, between Clark and Washington Streets, where he hopes to receive the patronage of his old customers and many new ones. His rent being greatly reduced, he feels confident of being able to sell goods cheaper, which in these hard times is very desirable. Just published, Gen. Fremont's War Song, price 25 cents; also, many other patriotic pieces. Catalogues furnished free of postage. All orders filled promptly, as heretofore, by addressing A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 95 Washington street.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—J. & A. HERZOG, Practical Furriers and dealers in HATS, CAPS AND FURS, Have just opened their large and splendid stock of American and European Furs, expressly manufactured for this market. Through our facilities in importing our European Furs and a practical experience for years in the manufacturing of this article, we are enabled to sell cheaper than any other houses in the West. All intending to prepare for the cold season, would do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere. REPAIRINGS ON FURS NEATLY DONE. ☞ Military Caps made to order. J. & A. HERZOG, 132 Lake street.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S FURS.

Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Rugs, Foot Mufs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps, BEEBE'S SILK HATS.

Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c. AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. THOS. B. MORRIS & CO., Furriers and Manufacturers, 107 Randolph Street......Chicago, Ill. ☞ All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for shipping Furs.

Business Cards.

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER, Manufacturers and Dealers in all descriptions of PIPES FOR STEAM, GAS AND WATER, Together with every variety of Fittings for the same. Steam Boilers and Boiler Pipes, Steam and Water Gauges, Steam, Power and Hand Pumps, STEAM AND HOT WATER APPARATUS, For Warming Buildings, Hotels, Factories, Churches and Dwellings. Particular attention given to small Brass and Brass Castings and Babbit Metal. 102 WEST LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, MANUFACTURERS OF TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS, And dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SEEDS, Factory corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse 37 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill.

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, And dealers in Sal Soda, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c. Nos. 11 & 13 River St., Chicago.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., Have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper [illegible] Also a general assortment of BOOK PAPER [illegible]

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.—GLUE! NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, CURLED HAIR, BONE BLACK, BONE MANURE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 40 South Wells Street (Lloyd's Block.) [illegible] JOHN A. LIGHTHALL. [illegible]

SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP [illegible]

Money to Loan.

MISSOURI MONEY WANTED. We are paying Fifteen Cents for Missouri money and Eighty Cents for Wisconsin. [illegible] Clark street.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE On New York, FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB, Telegraphic Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Terms for sale cheap. [illegible]

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker. AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC. NO. 6 LARMON BLOCK, N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

Banking and Exchange.

BANKING OFFICE OF J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad street (one door from Wall,) NEW YORK, Oct. 5th, 1861.

PATRIOTIC LOAN.

$500,000 of the new 7 3-10 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the coupons or interest warrants accompanying each note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.

The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed and no charge made.

☞ I will take six per cent. two year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts. Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill. J. T. VAN VLECK.

BANKING HOUSE OF C. B. BLAIR, Exchange Bank Building, Corner of Lake and Clark Streets, A general Banking business transacted. Exchange on the East bought and sold.

BANKING, EXCHANGE —AND— Collection Office, BURKAM & SONS, 17 Dearborn Street, Chicago. BURKAM & SONS, CHICAGO. F. G. BURKAM & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, State of Illinois. THE UNION BANK, BENTON, Has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of E. K. WILLARD & CO., Agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, pursuant to the provisions of Article Two (2) of an act amendatory of the General Banking Law, approved February 14th, 1861. JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor Public Accounts.

The Union Bank, Benton, is amply secured, by Illinois and New York Stocks, and will be redeemed by us as above. E. K. WILLARD & CO., Corner Lake and Clark street.

BANKING HOUSE OF CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO., Corner Lake and Lasalle streets......Chicago, Ill. Collections made and remitted for on day of payment at current rate of Exchange. Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings, SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO. Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

ISETT & BREWSTER, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN Exchange, Bank Notes and Coin, MUSCATINE, IOWA. Particular attention given to Collections throughout Iowa. Proceeds of City Collections Remitted on day of payment, at current rates of Exchange. REFERENCES:—Bank of North America, New York; Clark, Dodge & Co., New York; Granite Bank, Boston; [illegible] Philadelphia; Bullitt & Fairthorne, Philadelphia; Sturges & Sons, Chicago; D. R. Holt, Cashier, do.; F. Granger Adams, do.; Clark Bros. & Co., St. Louis. T. M. ISETT. W. C. BREWSTER.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO Incorporated......February, 1857. Office 104 & 106 Washington Street. This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS. From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM. Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President. N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C. No. 2 Clark Street......Chicago, Illinois.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes, will be given up to said Bank. Dated this 28th day of May A. D. 1861. GEO. SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Educational.

EDUCATE YOUR SONS AND daughters at the Aurora Institute. $40 to $44 pays expenses fourteen weeks. Superior advantages are offered in both solid and ornamental branches. Winter Term opens December 5th. Send for a circular. G. W. QUEREAU, Principal, Aurora, Illinois.

ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF TRADE, Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. Hon. E. P. FERRY, President—established 1858—J. DYRENFURTH, Principal. Business hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M.; from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M. The evening studies commence October 12th, and continue for six months. Life Scholarships $25, payable in advance. For Circulars apply at the College Rooms or by letter to the Principal. A PREPARATORY CLASS FOR BOYS has been added to the College, where they are instructed in Arithmetic, Writing, Grammar, Correspondence, Practical History and Geography, German and French. In this class they are thoroughly fitted to enter the School of Trade. Boys' Life Scholarships embracing both Departments, $35, payable in advance.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL. WESTERN UNION COLLEGE has been located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Courses, on Sept. 18th, 1861. The College has twelve experienced teachers, thorough appointments and excellent appliances, both regular and scientific courses, the finest school buildings in the West, (cost $110,000), ample and attractive grounds, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents. Instruction in German free; also, in ARTILLERY INFANTRY AND RIFLE TACTICS, SWORD, BAYONET AND GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, COMMON ZOUAVE AND FANCY DRILL under an officer of United States Army. Students dress in uniform. TERMS—$175 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights washing and tuition in every department. Excellent accommodations for day boarders, under the same roof with and the constant care of the teachers. Address for Circulars D. S. COVERT, President Fulton, Ill.

Lake Transportation.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. AND WESTERN EXPRESS. 1861.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the NEW YORK CENTRAL AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS, Numbering twenty-nine first-class, staunch and strong steamers now offer to the mercantile and commercial public, the following evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of

130 Canal Boats,

Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines, enables it to offer merchants and shippers superior inducements for their patronage.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS, (Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes.

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	B. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK	MENDOTA
PLYMOUTH	EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAYFLOWER,	CHICAGO,

Leaving the docks at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:

[illegible list of agents]

CONSIGNEES: [illegible]

RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents, Foot of State street, Chicago.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1861.

FROM THE ILLINOIS 19TH.

A Number of Interesting Items from that Regiment.

We have received the first number of the *Zouave Gazette of the 19th Regiment Illinois Volunteers*, published at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, the present headquarters of that regiment. It is edited by William B. Redfield, and Lyman Bridges, the architect, both of this city. We find many items in the *Gazette* which we think will prove of interest to our readers and we make liberal extracts:

FINING THE SOLDIERS.—Col. Turchin has issued a general order imposing fines upon soldiers who absent themselves from Camp without leave. He says in his order that the soldiers enlisted to serve their country, and are paid for that service, and if they neglect their business, they must loose their wages, the same as any other class of men. The following are the penalties fixed: "Those who are absent without leave from the camp, whether there are guards around or not, will be fined *one-third* of their monthly wages, the second time be fined two-thirds of their wages, and if the third time, all their monthly wages; after that they will be court-martialed and drummed out of the regiment, besides being published through the whole State of Illinois. Non-commissioned officers will not be exempt from fines, and the sentinels, if the guard is mounted, who pass the men outside without leave of absence, will be fined the same way. These fines will constitute a regimental fund, or a fund to help families of killed or wounded soldiers."

A WELCOME VISITOR.—D. S. Moody, the earnest and faithful superintendent of the North Market Hall Sunday School, and Missionary of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, having been invited by the Chaplain of the Regiment to visit them, arrived at their headquarters, Lebanon Junction, Ky., on Wednesday, the 23d ult., and since that time has been laboring day and night in distributing books, papers, tracts, hymn books, &c. Many of the boys have signed the temperance pledge and commenced to lead a different life.

PROMOTIONS.—The following promotions have been made by a general order from the Colonel:

Until further orders Lieut. J. R. Madison will act as 1st Lieutenant of Company I, and Sergeant Wm. Quinton as 2d Lieutenant of Company I, vice Lieut. J. R. Madison promoted. Sergeant Wm. R. Calhoun, of Co. A, will act as 2d Lieutenant of Co. D, vice D. A. Cunningham, resigned. 2d Lieutenant Cornelius V. Lamberson will act as 1st Lieutenant of Company K, vice Lieutenant Charles H. Sheply promoted. Sergeant Major V. Bradford Bell, 2d Lieutenant of Co. K, vice Lamberson promoted. Private James Steward of Co A is hereby promoted to a Sergeant, vice G. W. Bishop promoted. Corporal Wm. H. Wildey, of Co. A, promoted as Sergeant, vice Wm. Wm. A. Calhoun promoted. Until further orders, Lieut. Lyman Bridges will assume command of Co. G.

THE BEARDED WOMAN.—The *Gazette* says the "Bearded Woman," who used to be in Chicago on exhibition, is now engaged in the business of selling pies to the hungry soldiers in the camp of the 19th.

UNION MEETING.—A grand Union meeting and free barbacue was held at the Church in Elizabethtown, near the headquarters of the 19th, on Saturday last. A number of good speeches were made and Col. Turchin's band gave them some excellent music.

PRESENTATION.—On Sunday morning, Lieut. William Quinton, of Co. I, was made the recipient of a beautiful full dress uniform, from the officers and members of Co. C, of which company the gallant Lieutenant was formerly Orderly Sergeant. The presentation speech was made by Lieut. Wm. Innis, and answered in a very modest manner by the recipient.

DRESS PARADE.—The dress parade on Saturday afternoon was a credit to the noble Nineteenth, and we are happy to learn that a regular army officer who was present was surprised at the efficiency of drill displayed, stating, that even in the army of the Potomac (Gen. McClellan's) he had not witnessed more perfect drill and discipline.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—The thanks of the members of the 19th regiment are due to Mrs. L. P. Hilliard, of Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., for jellies, bandages, &c., received; also to numerous other citizens for courtesies extended.

A CAPTURE.—Two members of the Nineteenth, one a field officer and the other a "high private," were out prospecting for a camp on Wednesday last. Having heard that there was a secession flag at a house some three miles from town, they started for it and captured the flag, which contained two red stripes but "nary" blue in it, and in turn the young gentlemen were captured by two young ladies, who inveigled them into a snare, from which they escaped next morning at an early hour, arriving in town about breakfast time. Perhaps Adjutant Miller can tell all about this capture.

FLAG RAISING.—On Saturday evening, after dress parade of the Nineteenth, Capt. Hayden, of Company "A," with his Company, escorted by Lane's Regimental Band, marched from the encampment to the Court House, for the purpose of raising Union colors. Thomas Healy of Company "A" climbed the apex of the spire, and in a few moments the glorious "stars and stripes" were floating amid the cheers of the crowd and the lively music of the band.

THE SICK OF THE 19TH.—The report of Dr. Bogue, Surgeon of the 19th, says:

In the medical department of the 19th regiment, the principal point of interest is the rapid falling off from the sick list. Since coming into Kentucky there has been a gradual improvement of the health of the regiment, and for the last few days the improvement has been rapid. I think if we remain in this beautiful, healthy place for a few days, our morning sick-list will be materially lessened. The regiment has been worked very hard almost every day since entering the service, and men exposed to many hardships, and all in highly malarious districts, making many of them sick, but I am happy to say they are getting nearly over this. I would add that the wounded of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad accident are recovering finely. There will be but a few who will need leave the service of their country from their injuries. There were about one hundred and fifty cut and bruised, most of them not severely. There were but eight fractures and four dislocations, and only one death since the night of the wreck.

UNION FLAGS.—A number of faithful and loyal citizens of Elizabethtown, have testified their devotion to the Union by raising the glorious "Stars and Stripes" on their residences. We noticed this morning a beautiful flag on the depot building and understand it was donated by one of the "faithful" of Kentucky. This is as it should be.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The First (New York) regiment of the Irish brigade, raising at the East, has been denominated as the 69th New York volunteers, and is organized as follows: Colonel, Robert Nugent; Lieutenant Colonel, James Kelley; Major, James Cavanagh. The two Irish regiments raising in Massachusetts, for the brigade, are numbered the 28th and 29th, and have about 500 men each.

—Col. Crafts J. Wright's 13th Missouri regiment, made up of Ohio officers and volunteers, having been fully organized at St. Louis, Gov. Dennison finds it too late to recall the regiment, and it will not, therefore, be consolidated with the 22d Ohio, Col. Gilmore.

—The state of Connecticut has seven regiments in the service, viz: the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 10th; and three regiments at home, nearly full, the 9th, 11th and 12th. There are also a squadron of cavalry, 325 men, and a battery of artillery, 156 men, in process of organization. Connecticut's quota is 12,000. When all these organizations have taken the field there will still be 2,000 lacking.

—Seventy-six New York regiments are now in the field, numbering 66,600 men. 30,000 more are expected to join them by the first of December. Twenty-one regiments are in process of formation, having 9,011 men mustered in.

—The government has in service two regiments of lancers, two composed entirely of lumbermen; one of miners; one of railroad men; one of engineers and bridge makers; and one of mechanics.

—Col. James M. Smith, late Superintendent of the Dayton and Western railroad, is meeting very good success with his railroad regiment (the 56th Indiana) at Indianapolis. He has six companies in progress of formation, although hardly ten days have elapsed since he began. The Indianapolis *Journal* says of him:

It would be difficult to find a man of more ability for the peculiar command of a regiment of railroad men than Col. S. He has risen from the ranks in railroad life, and was conductor and superintendent of a road for a number of years in this State, and has peculiar fitness for this command, and also a large acquaintance among railroad men. We predict that he will raise a splendid body of men.

—Orland Smith, late Superintendent and receiver of the Marietta Railroad, is also raising a regiment of Railroad men in Ohio, and with good success thus far.

—Enfield rifles were shipped, on Saturday, to Kentucky for the 38th regiment, Col. Scribner, the 39th, Col. Harrison, and the 37th, Col. Hazzard. These three regiments went into the field with such arms as were obtainable at the time, with the promise that a better article should be furnished at as early a day as possible. The promise has been redeemed, and Col. Harrison's regiment, that was organized especially as a band of sharp shooters, can now practice in shooting with a view to bringing down a secessionist at every discharge of each gun.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

The Destination of the Great Expedition.

It is manifestly not the intention of Government to attempt the capture, as yet, of any of the large southern seaports. New Orleans, Mobile, or Savannah could undoubtedly be taken without any great expenditure of blood, but the retention of those cities, or any one of them, would be a much more serious matter. The system of river and railroad communication which has made them important commercial centers could be used to concentrate vast armies against the attacking party, which, unless in great force, would be speedily driven into the sea.

A lodgment on an island or series of islands that command important harbors, with a view to future operations, is manifestly the object of the expedition. We should not be surprised to hear, therefore, that Port Royal harbor, on the South Carolina coast, should be one of the points which it is intended the expedition to take, provided it is found the obstacles are not too formidable. A large disembarkation [illegible] in the vicinity of [illegible] South [illegible] would be [illegible] vast camp of instruction like Fortress Monroe. Should it not be deemed advisable to seize this point, Amelia Island and Fernandina, will undoubtedly be attacked with a view to obtaining possession of Fernandina harbor, the finest on the South Atlantic coast. It is impossible for the rebels to concentrate a large army to defend this point, as inland navigation is so difficult. Its possession by our fleet would in effect be the severing of Florida from the Confederate States, as we would command the St. John's river and the whole coast around to Pensacola, which, of course, we are soon to be in possession of.

It is not at all probable that the Administration intend to march our troops inland for a couple of months yet. The troops sent are, as a general thing, undisciplined and unfit for field operations, but by January they will, no doubt, be in condition both as regards numbers and discipline, to take either Charleston or Savannah, as may be deemed best. Hereafter the cotton States that caused the war will be forced to bear some of its burdens. It is not improbable that the stars and stripes are floating to day in triumph over a portion of the sacred soil of South Carolina.—*New York World, Nov. 3.*

Paper Hangings.

70 - - Lake Street - - 70

PAPER HANGING

Cash Jobbing House.

NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE.

PAPER HANGINGS, Border Curtain Papers, WINDOW SHADES CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT FOR CITY TRADE.

☞ The best Workmen at Reduced Prices, to compare with the times.

E. G. L. FAXON,

70 - - LAKE STREET - - 70

F. E. RIGBY & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF PAPER HANGINGS, AND General House Painters. 51 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BROTHER DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHDES, FIXTURES, &C., House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc., NO. 184 CLARK STREET.

Stationery, &c.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, STATIONERS, And Blank Book Manufacturers. Having the three departments of *Paper Ruling, Printing and Binding,* Combined in their Establishment, would respectfully call the attention of BUSINESS MEN in want of

ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE,

To their superior facilities for furnishing a general Office or Counting-Room Outfit. JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, 123 LAKE STREET.

GO TO STATIONERS' HALL, No. 140 Lake Street, Chicago, FOR BLANK BOOKS, Stationery, GOLD PENS, PRINTING, BOOK BINDING And every article required in the OFFICE OR COUNTING ROOM.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, For every trade or business, made to order, single or in sets, of any desired style of Ruling, Printing or Binding, And of superior materials and workmanship, at short notice and LOW PRICES. F. MUNSON, MANUFACTURING STATIONER, 140 Lake street.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI, Fresco and Decorative Painters, 101 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO. FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of first-class residences. Also, the interior of Churches, Public Halls, &c. in Chicago, Illinois, and other States. We also give strict attention to the Graining of Wood and Marbles, and solicit your orders confident of executing to your satisfaction. JEVNE & ALMINI, 101 Washington-st.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT. 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago, DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE, PRACTICAL PLUMBER, And manufacturer of All Kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE: The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order. ☞ Manufactory 187 and 189 East Washington street.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY, BRASS COCK MANUFACTURERS, Coppersmiths, AND DEALERS IN WROUGHT IRON PIPE, STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS. SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c. ALSO—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade. 223 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to 160 Randolph Street, Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons and those wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW PRICES. [illegible] PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO ALL CON[SUMERS] [illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

Having determined to make

The Sale of Cloaks

A Prominent Feature of our Business,

We have fitted up a Room 40 by 90 feet, in the front of the second floor of our store, reached by a spacious stair case inside. It is lighted by our immense windows with a fine north light, and ladies can inspect at their leisure and without being hurried or crowded, the Garments they wish to look at.

WE NOW EXHIBIT ALL THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES IN GARMENTS OF *VELVET, CLOTH, PLUSH,* WATER PROOF CLOAKING, And all Fashionable Materials.

We have in stock a great variety of Garments of our own make, cut from the last shapes of the season, and made and trimmed in the very best manner, which we sell for the retail price of the material, adding nothing for the making.

CLOAKS AND GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.

The Latest Patterns Received by every Steamer.

W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 & 169 Lake Street,

Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner, WHOLESALE GROCERS, 64---Lake Street---64 CORNER OF STATE, (Old Stand of Satterlee, Cook & Co.,) CHICAGO, ILL. M. L. SATTERLEE. E. S. WELLS. S. FAULKNER.

1861. FALL TRADE 1861.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., 42 & 44--Lake Street--42 & 44 Dry Goods Jobbers, And Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, Hats and Caps,

ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK, COMPRISING ALL THAT IS NEW AND DESIRABLE IN EACH OF THE ABOVE LINES, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT Eastern Jobbing Prices. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.

REMOVAL. GRAY, PHELPS, & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, Have removed to the large and commodious double store Nos. 108 & 110 South Water Street, FOOT OF DEARBORN STREET, OPPOSITE OUR OLD STAND, Where we shall be happy to receive our old customers and as many new ones as may be pleased to call. We have now in store and landing from the Eastern markets, a Large and Well Selected Stock of GROCERIES, Which we offer to the Trade CHEAP FOR CASH. We would recommend an examination of our stock before Purchasing Elsewhere.

Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, 30..........LAKE STREET..........30 CHICAGO, ILL.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom Made Pegged Kip and Calf and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of FALL AND WINTER GOODS of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

F. C. & M. D. WELLS, SUCCESSORS TO WADSWORTH & WELLS, Manufacturers and Jobbers of BOOTS AND SHOES, 58 & 60 Lake Street. OUR STOCK OF GOODS IS FULL AND COMPLETE. Great inducements will be offered to cash and short time purchasers.

CONCESSION! PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG 37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave., Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION, So far as they can be effected by Low Prices. We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions, Unsurpassed in FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE. These are times for *Actions rather than Words.* And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES, AND DRESS GOODS.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago, IMPORTERS OF TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c. Dealers in Tinners' Stock, Agents for HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES.

BOWERS & CO. BEEF AND PORK PACKERS. [illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

DRY GOODS AT RETAIL. 153 & 155 Lake Street.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE AND ARE RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS, Cloaks and Cloaking, *SHAWLS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,* Also, DOMESTICS.

We are selling the above at the very Lowest Prices.

W. R. WOOD & CO.

Cheap for Cash. 1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861 FIELD, BENEDICT & CO. 81 & 83...South Water Street...81 & 83 ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW A FULL STOCK OF GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR, To which they call the attention of the Trade. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

NEW CASH STORE. MARTIN & BROS., No. 33 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois, (Tremont Block.) We have just opened a Large and Complete Stock of CLOTHING, Which we will sell AT LOWER PRICES Than ever offered in this market. TO WHOLESALE DEALERS We can offer *EXTRA INDUCEMENTS,* As we purchase a great portion of our Goods FOR CASH, AND MANUFACTURE EXCLUSIVELY IN NEW YORK. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is no trouble to show goods. MARTIN & BROS.

NEW FURNITURE STORE. SHAW, JOHNSON & CO., OF CINCINNATI, Have opened a very large stock of New Plain, Medium, AND VERY ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE, At No. 81 LAKE STREET, Under the Tremont House, Which will be sold at from 30 to 50 per cent. LESS than the ordinary prices in this market. The public are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock.

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue, Have in store a large stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere. We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the Rule, and CREDIT the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE. 62.......LAKE STREET........62

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—

6,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
3,400 bdls. SHEET IRON,
550 " RUSSIA IRON,
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
25,500 " BRIGHT and ANNEALD WIRE,
325 casks SHEET ZINC,
10 tons PIG TIN,
16,880 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,500 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Corner of State and Lake streets.

BOWEN BRO'S, 72, 74 & 76 Lake Street, ARE OPENING EVERY GRADE OF SEASONABLE GOODS, MAKING THEIR STOCK UNEQUALLED IN ATTRACTIONS. Buyers are invited to Examine. BOWEN BROTHERS, Jobbers, Dry Goods Crockers, &c.

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18 CHICAGO.

G. C. COOK & CO., Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of GROCERIES, Which they offer at the Lowest Cash Prices. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18----State Street----16 & 18

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH, Ship Chandlers, SAIL MAKERS, AND DEALERS IN Twines and Cordage. 243 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill., Have constantly for sale at the lowest market prices Manilla and Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c. Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, &c. SAILS, TENTS, TARPAULINGS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, FLAGS, &c., Made to order at the shortest notice. LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT. Having purchased the sole right to manufacture and sell this justly celebrated Tent in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, we are prepared to furnish them in any quantity, and at the lowest notice. GEO. F. FOSTER. C. M. HARDENBERGH.

D. J. GARTH & CO.'S Manufactured Tobacco. EWING, BRIGGS, & CO., Wholesale Grocers, 15 South Water-st., Chicago. [illegible]

Medicines, &c.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS AND WIGWAM TONIC. USE THE OLD SACHEM BITTERS [illegible] SPRING MEDICINE KNOWN. IT IS AN UNEQUALED Purifier and Regulator of the Blood. IT IS A DELIGHTFUL TONIC. TRY IT AND IT WILL DO YOU GOOD. For sale by M. DIVERNEY, Wine and Liquor Merchant, [illegible] Chicago. WM. GOODRICH, Proprietor, New Haven, Conn. Principal Depot, 145 Water street, N. Y.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULENT ESPECIALLY DESIGNED For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family. [illegible] A. M. BININGER & CO., (Established in 1778.) Sole Proprietors, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y. ☞ For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Burr & Pierce, [illegible]

KNOW THYSELF!—Drs. McCANN & MILLER, Physicians and Surgeons, detects to a certainty the true condition and location of diseases, by a simple and scientific method without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional Remedies. Dyspepsia, Nervous and Seminal Weakness. In short, all curable diseases of long standing cured in the shortest possible time. FEMALE DISEASES, &c. Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will be speedily cured, without poisonous drugs, injurious or unpalatable medicines of any kind. Have no delicacy in calling or sending for your [illegible]. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves.

Consultations and Examinations FREE OF CHARGE. All Communications strictly confidential. Office in the Street Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters to our address, including a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or for two stamps we will send a pamphlet free.

Bags.

GRAIN BAGS OF EVERY KNOWN BRAND, AT NEW YORK PRICES, AT THE Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory. HART, ASTEN & CO., 157..South Water street, Chicago..157

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, NO. 21 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO, BAGS AND SACKS Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands. SIMEON FARWELL.

BAGS--BAGS--BAGS--BAGS-- CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY, HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water-st., Chicago. S. E. CLARK & CO., 138 Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Bags of Every Description. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Salt, Seed, &c. ☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY, 275 SOUTH WATER STREET. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eights, printed to order, of any desired pattern. HAM SACKS—Every size used. GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO., HOPE COTTON MILLS, Pittsburgh, Penn., MANUFACTURERS OF Seamless Grain Bags, AND OF OSNABURGS, 33 inches to 40 inches wide. ☞ We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON. A consignment of this wellknown Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by C. H. McCORMICK & CO., Agents for Manufacturers.

HORSE POWERS, CORN SHELLERS.—The Bay State Tread Power for one or two horses, with continuous track and chilled rollers and thimbles; the ratchet running power in use. Also, Power Corn Shellers, best pattern. Made and sold by HUNNE, GREELEY & CO. (late Kline & Humphrey), 43 Canal street, corner of Washington street, Chicago.

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—SS. Cook County Circuit Court, November Term, A. D. 1861. Edward B. Martin vs. Samuel D. Weakley.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Samuel D. Weakley that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 19th day of October, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Edward B. Martin, and against the estate of the said Samuel D. Weakley for the sum of Seventeen Thousand Two Hundred and Four Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Samuel D. Weakley shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of November, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Edward B. Martin, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same. WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. PAYSON & REYNOLDS, Plff's Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—SS. Cook County Circuit Court, November Term, A. D. 1861. Edward B. Martin vs. McAllister, Simpson & Co.

Public Notice is hereby given to the said McAllister, Simpson & Co., that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 19th day of October, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Edward B. Martin and against the estate of the said McAllister, Simpson & Co., for the sum of Five Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen Dollars and Thirty Nine Cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said McAllister, Simpson & Co., shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of November, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Edward B. Martin and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same. WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. PAYSON & REYNOLDS, Plff's Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, 1862. Margaret Cameron Hall vs. Robert Hall.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Robert Hall, Defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, notice is hereby given to the said Robert Hall that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the twenty-third day of October, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said Defendant, returnable on the first Monday of January next, (1862), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Robert Hall, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago in said County, on the first Monday of January, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. C. J. HULL, Compl't's Sol'r.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, November Term, 1861. William H. Lee vs. Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes, Defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes, that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the [illegible] day of October, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of July, 1861, as is by law required.

Now, therefore, the said Carlos Pierce, John Harper, and Henry Keyes, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of November, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl't's Sol'rs.

Intelligence Offices.

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 171 WASHINGTON STREET. [illegible]

Eye and Ear.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN. [illegible]

Railroads.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern & Lake Shore RAILROAD [illegible]

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Day Express and Mail Train leaves West Side Union Depot, Chicago, at 8:30 A. M. daily (except Sunday), and arrives at 9:40 P. M. The Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation, leaves Chicago at [illegible] P. M. daily. JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dubuque, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c. TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: [illegible] GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt. E. DeWITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS. On and after SUNDAY, Aug. 11th, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, at [illegible] R. N. RICE, General Superintendent. J. Q. A. BEAN, Western Pass. Ag't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago daily at [illegible] FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg & Pittsburg. Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON. [illegible] D. W. ROSS, West'n Pass. Agent. B. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE. [illegible] W. L. St. JOHN, Gen'l Ticket Ag't. JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Supt.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points. On and after MONDAY, Nov. 4th, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets (Sundays excepted) as follows: [illegible] WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 4:55 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at [illegible] A. M. S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after Monday, Nov. 4th, 1861, trains will leave Wells street depot as follows, Sundays excepted: [illegible] E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't. G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. [illegible] C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects, With 285 Miles of Double Track, THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West), FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA All connecting direct to New York. Morning Mail, Afternoon Fast Line Night Express.

One Train Daily from Pittsburg to New York, (400 miles), without change of cars, VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

With direct connections from Western Cities, arriving hours in advance of other routes, in time for Boston by Rail or Boat Lines.

Express Trains Run Daily—Others Sundays Excepted.

NINE DAILY TRAINS from Philadelphia to New York. Tickets good on any line or train. New York or Boston Tickets via Pittsburg good via Philadelphia or Allentown.

BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON Good via any of the Boat Lines.

Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE.

FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Buy Tickets via Pittsburg.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES.

FREIGHTS. By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore to and from any point on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT. The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburg with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago, with steamers to all ports on the North-western Lakes. Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit. THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies. ☞ Be particular to mark packages "VIA PENNA. R. R." [illegible agents list] ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD. Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati Indianapolis and Louisville. TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows: [illegible] THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. [illegible] JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent. CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TIME. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3rd, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows: [illegible] HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN. [illegible] W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

LESTER & CO'S PATENT Heating and Ventilating Furnace, For Houses, Churches, School Houses, Public Halls, &c. [illegible]

WRIGHT & McCLURE [illegible]

Commission Merchants.

MILLER BROTHERS, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 41 Water street, New York. L. D. MILLER, B. F. MILLER, New York. WM. MILLER, Milwaukee, Wis. GEORGE MILLER, Monroe, Wis. [illegible]

W. & D. J. LAKE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 182½ South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Grain and other produce. Advances [illegible] W. LAKE. D. J. LAKE.

ORRIN F. BOOTH & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 179 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. Just received Prime Cheese, Butter, Cranberries, Apples, &c. All articles of Produce sold on Commission.

ABIEL AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office, Akin's Building, adjoining Board of Trade, No. 201 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO Solomon Sturges & Sons, Chicago; [illegible] ABIEL AKIN. J. E. HUMLONG.

COMMISSION HOUSE.—The subscribers have formed a Co-Partnership for the transaction of a COMMISSION BUSINESS, in the sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and General Country Produce, at Chicago, Ill., under the firm of RAYMOND, WRIGHT & WHITNEY. We shall confine ourselves strictly to a Commission Business. We are prepared to make liberal advances on property consigned to us for sale, or on shipments to Eastern markets. Office No. 213 South Water street. Chicago Aug. 21, 1861. B. W. RAYMOND, T. C. WRIGHT, H. P. WHITNEY.

T. MAPLE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 210 South Water Street, cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill. Cash advances made on Consignments. T. MAPLE. J. B. MAPLE.

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 3 Hilliard's Block, South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Seeds, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, it is expected that our Milwaukee House, P. Kane & Sons, [illegible] advantages to shippers.

DATER, STEWART & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 23 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill. P. DATER, JR. D. STEWART. J. V. CLARKE.

MORSE & YARWOOD, (LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 194 SOUTH WATER STREET, Business confined strictly to commission. ALBERT MORSE. M. S. YARWOOD.

SHACKFORD & HOW, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago. J. SHACKFORD. G. M. HOW.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively commission. Advances made on consignments. 177 Kinzie street, Chicago. C. H. SPAFFORD. E. F. W. ELLIS.

RICE FAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1864. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce on Commission. RICE FAY. JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED. No. 225 South Water street......Chicago, Ill. Sole Agents for Paxton Mills.

MACQUEEN & GRINDON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Pardee's Building, corner South Water and Wells streets, Chicago, Ill. Will give special attention to purchase and sale of Provisions, Grain and Flour. PAYNE MACQUEEN. J. S. GRINDON.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 2 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill. Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission business. Liberal advances made on property to store and for sale in this market, or for Shipment East.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE opened at 228 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, it is expected that our Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., [illegible] M. S. NICHOLS. G. P. BRITT. E. A. NICHOLS.

A. PEUGNET, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and Produce generally. Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block, N. E. Corner South Water and Clark streets, P. O. Box 2590. REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. E. W. Raymond, S. W. Ripley, Esq., Chicago, Ill.; P. Barbaroux, Esq., [illegible] Liberal advances made on consignments.

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 8 Board of Trade Building. [illegible] MURRY NELSON. [illegible]

Bedford, Meredith & Russell, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain and Produce generally. No. 222 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

ALLEN, VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 226 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE. E. STONE.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELLING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 223 South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Produce. Cash advances made on consignments. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steele & Co. J. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELLING.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street, Chicago. B. F. CULVER. C. E. CULVER.

BAKER & SPAFFORD, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office and Warehouse..........No. 71 South Water Street. Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on commission.

FORD & NORTON, STORAGE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Fire Proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on consignments. SAMUEL A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 164 South Water st., Pomeroy's Building, Post Office Drawer 5835, Chicago. [illegible] Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Plaster, Hair, Land Plaster, &c. 42 to 48 River, near Market street. ALBERT E. NEELY, BENJAMIN F. LAWRENCE, WM. T. WINDIATE, EDWARD F. LAWRENCE.

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 Loomis Building, corner Clark and South Water Streets. Advances made on consignments.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 3 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments. F. P. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water Street, Chicago.

MUDD & UPDIKE, General Commission Merchants, 7 Reed's Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago. JOHN J. MUDD. G. W. UPDIKE.

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Flour, Grain and Seeds, No. 188½ South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. WATSON V. COE. WM. B. [illegible]. S. L. UNDERWOOD.

VAN INWAGEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 160 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago.

Dentists' Cards.

DENTISTRY AT EASTERN PRICES. DR. J. C. FULLER Will hereafter put in Artificial Teeth at the following prices: [illegible price list] ☞ TERMS CASH. ☞ Office, No. 48 Clark street, opp. Court House.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1861.

THE CITY.

The Election.

The county election held yesterday was a tame affair, and evinces in more senses than one, the utter indifference of the people to the minor question of politics. Everything is swallowed up in the national troubles. The day was cloudy, drizzly, rainy and muddy, as all election days are, and few people seemed to go out of their way through rain and mud for the empty privilege of voting for all kinds of candidates upon all kinds of tickets. The usual surroundings of elections were also absent. The Police Commissioners very properly enforced the liquor law, and saloons were very generally closed—those not complying being promptly arrested. As a consequence few intoxicated people were seen in the streets, and there was an entire lack of rows, fights and disorder. There were no band wagons parading the streets and discoursing national airs to inspire the lukewarm. The crowds at the polls were composed of candidates and ticket peddlers almost entirely. Each new comer was pounced upon and scores of tickets thrust into his face. Scratching was universal. Hardly a clean ticket was voted, and the price of lead pencils took a sudden rise.

Owing to the universal tendency to scratch, the counting of votes was a tedious matter, and we are in consequence able to present only scattering returns. Judging from the character of these we have but little hesitation in saying that the whole People's Union ticket is elected.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Canadian bark Niagara, Capt. Muir, cleared yesterday morning for Liverpool with corn and lumber.

☞ About fifty students from the four college classes at Oberlin, or one-fourth of the whole department, are now in the army.

PERSONAL.—Col. Lewis Zahn, of the 24 Ohio cavalry, arrived in the city this morning. His regiment is at Camp Worcester, Monroeville, Ohio, and numbers 1,200 men.

ROBBERY.—Yesterday, the house of William Stroutman, No. 103 North Kinzie street, was entered, and a valuable shawl, a gold chain and hunting-case silver watch were stolen. There is not the slightest clue to the bold thief.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Indiana; Judge Hanna, Fort Wayne; Col. Swift, Lexington, Ky.; Mr. D. Campbell, Superintendent Michigan Southern Railroad; Henry Kiss, Esq., Buffalo; A. H. Holley and lady, Conn; L. Crawford, Cleveland; and R. G. Huntington, New York, are stopping at the Tremont House.

LECTURE.—Rev. James Dixon will deliver a lecture at the Union Park Baptist Church, Thursday evening, 7th inst. Subject—"Woman: her position and worth." Musical entertainment by the choir, in which Mrs. Phillco is engaged. Tickets 25 cents. Proceeds for benevolent purposes. The well known ability of the lecturer is a sufficient guaranty that the audience will enjoy an intellectual feast.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning last, George L. Mills, the youngest son of William C. Mills, Esq., of Homer, Will county, was killed in a sudden and melancholy manner. The little fellow at the time of the accident was running with a small knife in his hand, when by some mischance he stumbled and fell, the knife piercing his heart. He simply said, "Oh! ma," and expired. His age was four years.

DASTARDLY ROBBERY.—A poor widow who resides on Peoria street, between Randolph and Lake, yesterday morning as was her usual custom, went upon a tour collecting articles for the laundry. Having obtained about thirty dollars worth, she left her basket in charge of a little boy. Being attracted by the display of a case of photographs, he temporarily left the baskets, and when he returned, a few minutes later, they were missing, having been stolen by some dastardly thief.

BENEFIT CONCERT.—Mr. De Passio, well known in the musical circles of Chicago, as an able and accomplished singer, takes a benefit at the Church of the Holy Name, on Friday, November 8th.

Mr. De Passio was never called upon in vain when a charitable object was to be attained by the exercise of his talents, and we therefore very cordially bespeak for him the liberal patronage of the Chicago public.

A DECIDED HIT.—The Theatre was crowded last night in all parts to witness the representation of "Bull Run," which gave universal satisfaction. The scenery is beautiful and correct, the tableaux most impressive, the military display very fine, and the acting all that can be desired. The piece will crowd the Theatre for nights to come. It will be presented this evening with the drama of O'Flannagan and the Fairies—Chanfrau appearing in both pieces.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE BOILER EXPLOSION.—James H. Lynch, the Engineer of the Franklin street coffee mills, who was so fearfully injured by the explosion on Saturday last, died on Monday night of his injuries. He, with his brother—who is also in a dangerous condition—was the main stay and support of a widowed mother. These young men have ever been most affectionate and devoted in their attentions to their mother, who is a most estimable and worthy woman. Their loss will be a great blow to her.

SORGHUM SYRUP.—We have received from Knox & Tilton, Bristol Station, Kendall county, a demijohn of sorghum syrup, manufactured by these gentlemen this fall. Messrs. K. & T. say that they can do better next season. We doubt it. We never put a better article of syrup on "buckwheats" than this sample, and if the manufacturers will continue to make as good an article as the sample "New Orleans," "Muscovado," etc., have "got a up." Knox & Tilton have made about 100 bbls. this season.

COL. DICKEY'S CAVALRY.—The First Battalion of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, Col. Dickey, left Ottawa on Thursday for Springfield, under command of Major James, formerly of the Chicago TRIBUNE. The command consists of the following companies: Company A, Capt. Osbard; Company B, Capt. Collins; Company C, Capt. Townsend; Company D, Capt. Felter. They go overland in short marches, drilling as they proceed. The remaining battalion will leave Ottawa in a few days.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found floating in the lake yesterday between the railroad track and outer breakwater opposite Park Row by a fisherman named Christian Spohr. The body was that of a man five feet seven inches in height, with brown hair and no beard. He had on two pairs of cotton checked pantaloons, figured cotton velvet vest with blue glass buttons, brown twilled coat, two shirts, the under one of linen and the outer of figured muslin, black silk cravat, black hat and sewed calf skin boots. There was no property or articles of any description found upon his person which might lead to his identification.

☞ The chemical combination of iron, pure old sherry wine and Peruvian bark, forming bitter wine of iron, is a powerful and positive cure for diseases, having their origin from a loss of iron and a depraved and deteriorated condition of the blood. Its effects on the system as an alterative tonic, invigorator and restorative, is not sudden and violent, to be succeeded by a more doubtful, bodily condition than ever, but genial and sure in a high degree. The action is in evident harmony with the laws and constitution of nature. We feel fully justified in commending to suffering invalids this important and excellent medicine. Prepared only and sold by Smith & Dwyer, chemists and druggists, 94 Lake street, opposite Tremont House.

The Missing Soldier.

Our old friend T. C. Webb has been authorized to recruit a company of seamen, to be attached to the McClellan Brigade. This company is to consist of seamen exclusively, and will undoubtedly be one one of the best in the service. The wages of the men will begin from the date of enlistment. We would advise all seamen desirous of serving in this glorious cause to join at once. Capt. Webb is a perfect gentleman and a thorough soldier, and will prove himself worthy of the position given him. John Driscoll has associated himself with Capt. Webb as Lieutenant, and has opened a recruiting office at 179 North Water street, where he will receive as many of his old friends as may be desirous of joining the service. This company will be known as the Capt. Webb and Lieut. Driscoll sea boat the Marion Rifles will soon report the maximum number in camp.

THE COUNTY ELECTION.

THE PEOPLE'S UNION TICKET AHEAD

We give below the partial returns of the county election held yesterday, so far as received. Owing to the prevalence of scratching, it was impossible to arrive at complete returns last night, but sufficient are given to predict the election of the entire People's Union ticket, with the exception possibly of School Commissioner, and delegates to the Convention from the 55th District.

The following are the results:

JUDGES OF SUPERIOR COURT.

First Ward—Wilson, 690; Miller, 262.
Second Ward—Wilson, 703; Miller, 433.
Third Ward—Wilson, 476; Miller, 200.
Sixth Ward—Wilson, 691; Miller, 321.
Eighth Ward—Wilson, 430; Miller, 305.
Bridgeport—Wilson 90 majority.
Evanston—Miller 15 majority.
Worth—Miller 173 majority.

CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT.

First Ward—O'Hara, 318; Carter, 760.
Second Ward—O'Hara, 615; Carter, 579.
Third Ward—O'Hara, 494; Carter, 318.
Sixth Ward—O'Hara, 453; Carter, 501; Cutting, 49.
Eighth Ward—O'Hara, 290; Carter, 376, Cutting, 20.
Bridgeport—O'Hara, 4 majority.
Evanston—Carter, 70 majority.

SHERIFF.

First Ward—Akin, 444; Bradwell, 558.
Second Ward—Akin, 588; Bradwell, 438; Rorke, 82; Barron, 76.
Third Ward—Akin, 390; Bradwell, 338; Rorke 62.
Sixth Ward—Akin, 378; Bradwell, 556; Rorke, 50.
Eighth Ward—Akin 160; Bradwell, 355; Rorke, 98.
Bridgeport—Bradwell, 41 majority.
New Trier—Akin, 30 majority.

COUNTY CLERK.

First Ward—Farwell, 333; Hilliard, 709.
Second Ward—Farwell, 484; Hilliard, 666; Pell, 6.
Third Ward—Farwell, 332; Hilliard, 375; Higgins, 30.
Sixth Ward—Farwell, 295; Hilliard, 646; Higgins, 15.
Eighth Ward—Farwell, 174; Hilliard, 413; Higgins, 19.
Bridgeport—Hilliard, 68 majority.
Worth—Hilliard, 290 " "
New Trier—Hilliard, 72 " "
Lake—Hilliard, 74. " "

COUNTY TREASURER.

First Ward—Keeley, 483; Maher, 331; Heald, 247.
Second Ward—Keeley, 466; Maher, 459; Heald, 266.
Third Ward—Keeley, 305; Maher, 289; Heald, 149.
Sixth Ward—Keeley, 482; Maher, 265; Heald, 270.
Bridgeport—Keeley 55 majority.
Worth—Keeley, 164 majority.
New Trier—Heald 97 majority.

DELEGATES TO CONVENTION.

56th District.

First Ward—Wentworth, 701; Fuller, 529; Higgins, 536; Caulfield, 287.
Third Ward—Wentworth, 517; Fuller, 446; Higgins, 290; Caulfield, 311.
Bridgeport—Higgins, 33 majority; Caulfield, 37 maj.
Sixth Ward—Muhlke, 326; Ashton, 306; Goudy, 378, Anthony, 333.

57th District.

Eighth Ward—Muhlke, 384; Ashton, 311; Goudy, 198; Anthony, 253.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

First Ward—Eberhart, 499; Dore, 561.
Third Ward—Eberhart, 530; Dore, 943.
Sixth Ward—Eberhart, 569; Dore, 442.
Eighth Ward—Dore, 376; Eberhart, 241.

SURVEYOR.

First Ward—Wolcott, 415; McClintock, 254.
Second Ward—McClintock, 450; Wolcott, 730; Rost, 10.
Third Ward—Wolcott, 554; McClintock, 280.
Sixth Ward—Wolcott, 425; McClintock, 255; Herrenkind, 34.
Eighth Ward—McClintock, 306; Wolcott, 229; Herrenkind 35.

JUSTICES.

First Ward—Barnum, 371; Cammack, 392; Eschenberg, 635; Brown, 659.
Third Ward—Barnum, 272; Cammack, 338; Eschenberger, 396; Brown, 462.
Sixth Ward—Barnum, 263; Cammack, 356; Eschenberger, 576; Brown, 619.

No returns have been received from the fourth, seventh and ninth wards. In the fifth ward, at two o'clock A. M., the People's Ticket was ahead, and at the same hour, in the tenth ward, the People's Ticket was 300 ahead. In all the wards the vote was almost unanimous against the Banking Law.

THE WAY TO BE HAPPY.—Go to Bryan Hall to-day and dine. A good dinner is in waiting for you, charming young ladies will serve you, twenty-five cents will be the cost, and you will come away happy, in the consciousness of having done good, and in that happy state of body and mind that always follows a good dinner.

Unpaid Letters.

The following letters are detained in the Chicago Post Office, and will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C., on Monday next, unless called for before that time:—

Mr. Hawks, Chicago, Ill.
Nelson H. Graham, "
Miss Mary A. Butterfield, Chicago.
Chicago Daily Courier, "
Chicago Daily Tribune, "
Bertis Eichols, "
Miss Ida Hill, "
Chs. R. Farwell, "
R. G. Chase, Chicago, Ills.
J. C. Smith, "
Mrs. J. B. DeLon, "
Emilie Nagel, "
Orrie Adams, "
John Remmer, "
Bryan Woodruff, "
Victorine Holland, "
A. B. Johnson, "
Miss Isabella Hilton, Borrist, Ills.
Miss Jane Stewart, Pekin, Ills.
Sanger & Casey, Joliet, Ills.
D. Stafford, Warrenville, Ills.
Miss Rebecca Hilton, Borrist, Ills.
Miss Jane Stewart, Pekin, Ills.
Sanger & Casey, Joliet, Ills.
D. Stafford, Warrenville, Ills.
Miss L. Vase, Rockford, Ills.
Stewart & Graham, Carmi, Ills.
J. D. Diffinbaugh, Freeport, Ills.
Miss Emma Elliot Hoppers Mills, Ills.
Mrs. Ann McGlaughlin, Rock Island, Ills.
John K. Hale, St. Louis, Mo.
Col. J. H. Bates, "
H. A. Rice, Mechanicsville, Iowa.
Lyman Case, Monticello, Minn.
Mcdrath & Co., Iowa City, Iowa.
Jacobi & Miller, Watertown, Wis.
Miss Belsey Severson, Madison, Wis.
Joseph Dayton, Brookston, Ind.
Benj. Nicholson, Springfield, Ohio.
Charles Stickney, Cleveland Ohio.
Miss J. Mathews, " "
Wm. F. Brush, Cincinnati " "
Chas. Lyon, Rahway, New York.
Wm. Ewang, Louisville, Ky.
Miss Georgiana Correll, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Ida Bradfield, Minn.
Pat's Hourihan, East Oswego, N. Y.
Jason Bryan, Buffalo, " "
Wm. H. Cobb, Buffalo, N. Y.
Rahd N. Russell, Philadelphia, Pa.
Whalen & Co., Baltimore, Md.
Geo. F. Warner, Washington, D. C.
Spooner, Vila & Co., Boston, Mass.
C. C. Western San Francisco, Cal.
Frank H. Pratt, Taylor's Falls, Minn.
Chas. Lovell, Bradford, Minn.
E. W. Burnhams, Chicago, Ill.
Mich'l Keely, " "
C. O. Marshall, " "
C. Laycock, " "
Geo. W. Remy, Bristol, Ill.
Lt. Levi W. Hart, Bird's Pt., Ill.
John Johnston, Lewiston, Ill.
Porter Prechors, Avon, Ill.
Mrs. S. W. Swift, Galena, Ill.
Lyons & Bassett, Tuscola, Ill.
Jas. Knott, Bigtn, Ill.
S. Cornell, Centralia, Ill.
Wm. Tyrrar, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Bank of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.
Paul C. Graf, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Richard Bird, New York City.

Letters under old stamps, not recognized in prepayment of postage.

Drawer 571, Chicago, Ill.
Thos. H. Agnew, Chicago, Ill.
Sam'l Hall, " "
Wm. Meers, Wisona, Ills.
P. E. Dennis, Geneseo, Ill.
Samuel J. Sherman, Champaign City, Ill.
Thomas Sherlock, Oak Station, Ill.
Thomas Sherlock, South Atkinson, Ill.
Daniel Parks, Cooperstown, Ill.
Recorder, Destin, Morrison, Ill.
Harriet Pope, Wilmington, Illinois.
Prof. J. Miller, Prairie du Chien, Wis.
J. P. Rivers, Racine, Wis.
Joseph D. Kelly, Janesville, Wis.
Stephen V. Kenny, Jackson, Mich.
Jonathan Gale, West Homer, Mich.
Mrs. Capt. Jas Chape, Ironton, Mich.
Miss Ellen Sonny, Goshen, Ind.
Mrs. C. Wiley, North East, Pa.
Fred. Parsells, New York City.
Mrs. Jane Hall, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. F. M. Hart, Buffalo, N. Y.
Jacob Kelly, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Hannah Mabey, Oswego, N. Y.
Mrs. Martin S. Perry, Malone, N. Y.
Nathaniel Gaines, Dansville, N. J.
Mrs. Mary Harrington, Ohio.
Jas. Moffett, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. E. Hall, Boston, Mass.
C. C. Benham, Chicago, Ill.
J. W. Haynes, Chicago, Ill.
Geo. Wiley, Galena, Ill.
Ellis Gray, Fort Hill, Ill.
Ellis Gray, Fort Hill, Ill.
Putnam Olmsted, Burlington, Iowa.
H. Stringer, Manitowoc, Wis.
John Hayes, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Chs. McKinsey, Rolling Prairie, Ind.
Joseph Alvord, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Knabe Wahl, Buffalo, N. Y.

☞ Postage on New York and England, Ireland, Scotland, Prussia, Germany, etc.

Known Always across & On.
aug 31 tf 10 Clark st., Sherman House Block.

☞ Who ever heard of Downer's Kerosene oil failing? Reply. None. Who does not buy the above article only which are sold for kerosene? Answer, those who have used and got an article which was not Downer's.

Who has kept Downer's Kerosene for the last fifteen years and sold the best article in Chicago for the same? Reply. Nobody knows it is Wentworth & Long and Co., Kinsley Block, 176 Lake street.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1861.

It has been foreseen for some time past that in consequence of the suspension of specie payments by the banks of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, there would be a large accumulation of bank notes of those States in the hands of the banks of this city, and that the latter would be compelled to return them for redemption. It is the interest of the Indiana branches to loan their money at 2 per cent. Interest—4 per cent. more than they can get in Indiana—and sell exchange and coin at 2½ per cent. figures that the brokers would be glad to accept. This leaves for redemption, at par, in the interior of the State, only the banks, while they lose at ½ per cent., or at any higher figure, to have exchange at the highest point it will bear, or from these they derive the largest amount of their profits. The business public will side with either class of bankers, as their feelings or interest dictate. Those who have large amounts of exchange scattered, will patronize and encourage the Indiana bankers, while those whose business is mainly confined to this city will only look to cheap rates of interest, and will favor those from whom they can obtain the most liberal discounts. This "irresistible conflict" begins already to show itself. The Indiana branches sell exchange, to-day, to customers at ¼ per cent. premium, while most of the other houses charge ¼@¾.

The market is firmer and unless beef and pork transactions afford it rise, the ruling price cannot remain below ¼ per cent. premium many days. That is the price now with several of the leading houses. The buying price is ¼@¾.

The Indiana branches sell gold at ¼. The range is ¼, ¼@1 per cent. for retail parcels from the brokers.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the closing prices for cash November 5, 1861:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central, R. R. stock	79½	79
Erie	20¾	20¾
Reading	50	50
Burlington & Quincy	64¾	64¾
Michigan Southern, (preferred)	39	39¾
Michigan Southern, (common)	19	19
Cleveland & Toledo	30¾	30¾
Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds	41¾	41¾
Missouri 6s	43¾	43¾
Virginia 6s	47	47

Market—First Board, steady, 30 Board firm.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1861.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of leading articles of commerce in the city during the past week, by lake, canal, and the various railroads,—as well as the receips since the 1st of January for two years:—

RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week ending Nov. 2.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1860.
Flour, bbls	42,963	1,269,630	511,808
Wheat, bu	263,440	16,345,044	13,671,554
Corn, bu	599,180	24,474,008	15,084,693
Oats, bu	960,300	14,345,000	1,495,000
Rye, bu	19 620	389,841	271,317
Barley, bu	13,096	471,189	483,488
Timothy, bu	1,200	6,328,172	4,383,911
Potatoes, bu	8,105	250,552	172,898
Beef, bbls	"	4,959	2,424
Pork, bbls	9	32,477	13,879
Cut Meats, lbs	"	8,566,091	4,009,219
Lard, lbs	61,325	6,345,411	3,900,309
Tallow, lbs	30,944	205,466	270,117
Live Hogs, No	16,723	235,630	146,667
Dressed Hogs, lbs	97	144,811	62,399
Beef Cattle, No	4,811	125,717	121,901
Hides, lbs	743,958	9,497,545	8,343,651
Wool, lbs	46,916	843,917	665,491
Lumber, feet	2,909,500	194,556,934	241,854,726
Shingles, No	2,459,000	55,457,500	116,966,500
Lath, pcs	500,000	16,492,500	27,338,956
Timber, feet	21,000	1,196,460	1,550,100
Pickets, No	"	413,574	200,000
Pickets, No	"	723,500	728,430
Posts, No	4,500	91,000	93,000
Staves, No	618,000	8,870,294	7,186,975
Salt, bbls	33,418	387,584	96,598
Highwines, bbls	1,771	26,979	29,400
Fish, pkgs	520	24,521	21,068
Butter, lbs	211,976	1,485,626	1,441,784
Dried Fruit, lbs	"	3,555,642	2,400,000
Apples, bbls	7,366	79,500	119,107
Peaches, bbls	1,000	12,000	15,000
Mill Stuffs, lbs	489,155	9,919,108	9,146,077
Lead, lbs	985,352	11,455,634	10,370,593
Coal, tons	6,365	119,844	130,000

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES BY AT CHICAGO.

	Week end'g Nov. 2.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1860.
Flour, bbls	50,218	1,047,094	1,047,094
Wheat, bu	564,035	13,988,634	11,177,670
Corn, bu	566,000	22,404,000	13,000,774
Oats, bu	6,998	1,606,127	908,036
Rye, bu	1,308	226,612	161,492
Barley, bu	1,001	1,000,000	1,000,000
Seeds, lbs	194,719	5,194,929	4,400,999
Potatoes, bu	19	386,092	46,714
Beef, bbls	8	8,694	3,118
Pork, bbls	503	94,794	64,179
Cut Meats, lbs	154,000	16,284,907	11,039,113
Lard, lbs	63,551	13,589,177	10,000,000
Tallow, lbs	169,343	3,078,892	1,691,192
Highwines, bbls	1,324	17,797	15,000
Dressed Hogs, no	"	50,972	17,360
Beef Cattle, No	842	100,989	91,366
Hides, lbs	360,150	5,387,150	10,000,000
Wool, lbs	122,499	1,156,994	717,586
Lumber, ft	5,441,089	141,744,897	200,948,979
Shingles, No	2,459,000	42,564,000	91,077,577
Lath, pcs	1,176,500	109,151,000	61,083,939
Timber, ft	29,552	781,026	540,916
Posts, No	15,500	868,528	729,745
Pickets, No	800	84,980	159,318
Staves, No	1	337	337
Staves, No	60,000	5,262,460	1,673,386
Salt, bbls	11,390	200,274	109,770
Highwines, bbls	207	7,596	10,971
Fish, pkgs	61	11,963	300,606
Butter, lbs	58,781	1,147,106	1,506,972
Dried Fruit, lbs	14,350	918,891	1,000,000
Apples, bbls	1,972	11,021	15,494
Broom Corn, lbs	464,094	2,941,913	3,701,886
Millstuffs, lbs	"	393,263	1,630,905
Lead, lbs	186,436	5,986,669	8,800,965
Coal, tons	47	1,240	47,926

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
Canal	69	1119	4681	3100	2979	...
G. & C. U. R. R.	3069	64150	1773	881	375	217
I. C. R. R.	1000	9000	9000	...	350	...
Ill. C. R. R.	320	14000	29050	700	350	...
C., R. I. & P. R. R.	852	9997	5530	...	37	...
R. I. & P. R. R.	1000	9000	...	1197	...	53
A. & S. R. R.	600	7500	4250	350	...	43
Total	6387	99716	53284	3879	5441	329

	Live Grass Hogs	Beef Cattle	Hides	Wool	Cattle	Tons.
	No.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	lbs.
Canal	1810	1810	...	...	...	69
G. & C. U. R. R.	120	470	4260	...	...	51
C. R. I. & P. R. R.	...	...	1900	...	19	...
Ill. C. R. R.	2150	...	2150	...	313	359
C., B. & Q. R. R.	641	15895	14400	...	185	...
M. & St. L. R. R.	...	24970	9555	...	...	178
A. & S. R. R.	1200	11200	8300	5260	84	308
Total	4111	69666	49748	5560	490	977

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
To Buffalo	1100	113'00	29700	...	...	...
To Oswego	...	5000	14400	...	...	...
Port Sarnia	300	12000	...	...	...	...
To Ogdensb'h	...	16000	14000	...	...	...
To other ports	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1400	161000	98100	...	...	...

The Toronto, with Liverpool advices to the 26th, was telegraphed to-day—reporting flour easier and dull; wheat 2@3d per central lower; corn quiet and drooping. Provisions dull.

This news, with that brought by the Jura yesterday afternoon, had quite a depressing influence in the leading markets to-day, and prices, especially wheat, ruled lower.

Owing to the greater facilities for shipping flour by Lake, the market was tolerably active, but there was no material change in quotations. Upwards of 3000 bbls changed hands, at $4 40@4 90 for winter, and $3.70@4 30 for spring extras. The demand was chiefly for the Boston and Philadelphia markets.

The dull news from Liverpool, with the response from New York, as well as the lateness of the season, rendered the shipping demand for wheat very light, and prices receded fully 1c on spring and 1@2c on winter, $1.05@1.06 being the extreme range of the day